FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 252 *30 December 1980*

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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD262156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator of central television and all-union radio; with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Ruben Napoleonovich Andreasyan, chief of the economic branch of the Near and Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The year 1980 is drawing to a close. It has been marked by events, happy and sad, positive and negative, some of which moved the world along the path of social progress and others which slowed down this process. During the year, dear comrades, relying on your letters and on the questions which you asked us, we tried to illuminate the most varied aspects of international life; we spoke of the situation in large and small countries and we touched on many aspects of the relations between these countries.

Today, on the eve of the new year, it seems appropriate to look back at the path that has been covered, to once again assess the present situation in the world--which is both worrying and at the same time rich with hope--and to reflect in depth upon the past, present and the future. In this way we shall directly or indirectly answer many of the questions from our editorial post.

1980 Reviewed

We shall ask Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, to do this. Anatoliy Andreyevich, how would you assess the development of the international situation as the old year shades into the new?

[Krasikov] Valeriy Ivanovich, I must say immediately that it is not the easiest task to answer such a broad question with so many aspects. During all of 1980, as you noted, so many events have occurred that even to list the most important would require much more time than we have at our disposal. However, we can and should mention the most important, significant and considerable ones.

The year 1980 which is just ending was yet another year which mankind won, one might say, from the forces which are seeking universal catastrophe. Of course, this year, as in previous years, peace was not total and universal. Bombs and shells are still exploding in the Near East; the threat of U.S. military interference in the affairs of Iran appeared; the conflict between Iran and Iraq flared up; imperialist mercenaries instigated from abroad are conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan; tension in Indochina is not abating; South African colonialists are killing patriots of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia; and finally, on the American Continent, as we know from the latest press reports, the United States is preparing for direct military intervention against El Salvador.

Matters, in general, are not restricted to individual, local conflicts. The arms race is now proceeding throughout the world on a scale which mankind has never known throughout its history. The stocks of lethal arms are capable of destroying all living things on the planet 15 times over. The aggressive NATO bloc is aggravating the situation in Europe and is preparing to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons there.

In my opinion, there is, in general, no shortage of pretexts or grounds for the start of a world conflagration; on the contrary, with each passing month the number of such pretexts is increasing. However, I repeat, the main thing, despite all the prophecies of China, NATO and others, is that World War III did not begin. Moreover, new hopes appeared that it will not start in the future either.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you are referring to the further strengthening of the defense might of the socialist states?

[Krasikov] Yes, but not only that. We really do have to pick up the challenge that has been thrown down and respond to the Western preparations for war through our own efforts which--and this is no secret to anyone--cost a pretty penny. But other facts must also be taken into consideration. An especially important place among these is occupied by the response throughout the world, including from broad public circles of the capitalist countries, to our active policy in support of peace, detente and the reduction of arms. In this respect, the past year has been very noteworthy.

Let us recall the following facts: A routine meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states took place in the Polish capital in May. The participants in that meeting adopted a declaration which once again solemnly stated that they have not striven and will not strive for military superiority and that they have not had and do not have any strategic doctrine other than a defensive one. At the meeting concrete proposals were put forward to hold a meeting at the very highest level of heads of states of all regions of the world to discuss problems connected with the elimination of hotbeds of international tension and with prevention of war.

A month later, in June, there was a CPSU Central Committee plenum here in Moscow which adopted the decision to convene the 26th party congress. At that plenum, based on the report delivered by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, a special decision was adopted confirming our loyalty to the policy of the 24th and 25th congresses, the policy of strengthening in every way the alliance of the socialist states of supporting the just struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence and, of course, of peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race and preserving and developing detente and cooperation with other countries. The plenum called for vigilance in the face of the intrigues of the opponents of detente and at the same time pointed out that objective opportunities and forces exist which are capable of preventing the slide into a new cold war.

[Kosovan] Among these forces, of course, a prominent place is occupied by the international communist and workers' movement.

[Krasikov] Of course. Here I must recall that at the end of April there was a meeting in Paris of the communist and workers parties of Europe which appealed to the peoples to extend even further the struggle for peace and disarmament. This appeal was heard. It is worth recalling again that in September in Sofia the world parliament of the peoples for peace assembled. This was one of the largest international public forums in the whole postwar period. Among its over 2,000 delegates were deputies of the highest legislative organs and members of the leadership of various political parties, leaders of trade unions and various mass movements, representatives of over 100 international organizations including the United Nations, ministers, scientific and cultural figures, and church representatives. The parliament of the peoples for peace adopted a call to the governments and peoples which states that it is not enough to express concern and not enough to sound the alarm; the peoples have the power to defend peace as their most important right and it is essential to act.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it seems to me that what you are now saying is a wonderful illustration of the statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that one of the most important factors of contemporary international development is the active participation of the popular masses, and of their organizations and political parties in resolving the problems of war and peace. The present progress in the world situation is to a considerable extent due to the activity of social forces and the result of the unprecedented activity of the popular masses.

[Krasikov] Of course, one cannot but agree with this. The governments of the leading Western countries cannot today--this, by the way, has been confirmed by the events of the departing year once again--ignore the moods of their peoples, cannot refuse to take into account the interests of the most varied strata of society which are interested in peace and peaceful cooperation. I would like to recall here such important events of the departing year as the meetings at the very highest level of the state leaders of the Soviet Union, France and West Germany. These meetings confirmed the necessity of detente and cooperation among states with different systems. In order to assess their total significance one must recall the unbridled campaign against our country which was begun a year ago by the U.S. administration headed by Jimmy Carter.

[Kosovan] By the way, Anatoliy Andreyevich, could you please say a few words about the U.S. embargo on trade with the USSR. Washington demanded that all Western countries join in this embargo.

Grain Embargo

[Krasikov] One can say perhaps quite definitely that the embargo policy suffered an even more crushing defeat than the unsuccessful attempt to boycott the Moscow Olympics. We now have data on the USSR's foreign trade in the first three quarters of 1980. They show that just as in the previous year, half of our trade, or a little over half, was made up of trade with the socialist countries and that the volume of this trade has increased. Exchanges with the United States decreased by approximately by 48-49 percent. However, trade with the other capitalist countries made a big jump, so that as a whole our trade with them increased, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total trade. It is important that there was an increase in both directions, in exports and imports. As a result countries such as France and Great Britain paid more for our exports than we paid for their imports.

Our trade also increased with the developing countries. On the whole, trade between the USSR and other countries was sufficiently well balanced so that we resolved those problems that had to be resolved and resolved them without the United States. The United States however--and this is now admitted in the United States itself--only punished itself. In the future we will think twice before concluding new deals with it. Washington, for us, as practice has shown, is not a very reliable trade partner.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you dwelt in detail on our relations with the capitalist countries. How would you assess the mutual relations between the USSR and the new developing states?

Relations With Third World

[Krasikov] First of all, I would like to recall what we said last time; that the world recently marked the 20th anniversary of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Our country was the initiator of this delegation. In the spirit of this declaration we are developing mutually advantageous cooperation with those countries which have thrown off the colonial yoke and have acquired freedom and independence. In 1980 the ranks of these states was joined by yet another country, Zimbabwe, which has been born from the ruins of racialist Southern Rhodesia.

Our cooperation has become even closer with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Broadening of this cooperation was discussed, in particular, during the visit to Moscow by the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, in October.

An important event in 1980 was the signing in Moscow of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria. The treaty noted the need to seek the improvement of the situation in the Near East and the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab peoples. Another important event of the year was the official visit to our country in October and November by the leader of new Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Let us recall that Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is also developing on the basis of a treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed in 1978. On the same plane, one should recall the talks held with our leaders in Moscow by Mozambique President Samora Machel. Finally, in December, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited New Delhi. This visit was of vast importance not only for the development of friendly relations between the USSR and India but also for the cause of the struggle for peace and detente in Asia and throughout the world. A wide response was aroused throughout the world by the new Soviet proposal to ensure the sovereign rights and security of states in the Persian Gulf region.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it seems that the list of Soviet peace initiatives could be continued.

[Krasikov] Yes, of course. One should recall, for example, our country put forward at the 35th UN General Assembly session this fall a whole complex of new peace initiatives. They envisage, in particular, renunciation of extending existing and creating new military-political groups; undertakings by states, primarily the permament members of the Security Council, not to increase from a stated date their armed forces and conventional weapons as a first step toward their subsequent reduction; the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security of the non-nuclear states; the rapid conclusion of a treaty on the total and universal banning of nuclear weapons testing; the declaration by all nuclear powers of a year's moratorium on carrying out any nuclear explosions--a whole complex of important proposals. Important initiatives of which we have already spoken in our broadcasts were made by our delegation at the Madrid meeting.

I have deliberately kept silent about certain events of the internal life of individual countries, in particular about Carter's defeat in the presidential elections in the United States. This defeat, in general, speaks for itself. I have not spoken about the power struggle in China, either. We shall also speak about that in the future. Now I should like to end with words from the charter of the world parliament of the peoples for peace: war is not inevitable. Peace can be preserved and strengthened. But no single country and no single people, no party or organization can achieve this alone. Only our common struggle can destroy the criminal plot against the cause of peace.

Events in El Salvador

[Kosovan] Our listener Korolev of Vologda asks us to discuss the fate of a former member of the El Salvador Junta, Col Adolfo Majano. This colonel had the reputation of a liberal, Comrade Korolev writes, and this of course did not suit the United States.

No, esteemed Comrade Korolev, there are indications that the liberal reputation of Colonel Majano suited Washington entirely, and was even considered necessary. Thus, in the opinion of U.S. diplomats, according to a UPI correspondent, the junta enjoyed trust in the international arena because of the colonel's reputation. It was this very reputation which drew the attention of the U.S. diplomatic and secret services in the fall of last year when, as you remember, the dictator Romero was overthrown, naturally with U.S. connivance.

Washington planned to carry out partial reforms in El Salvador in order to contain the growth of the revolutionary movement. For this, Washington had to replace the unadaptable and extremely reactionary General Romero. Due to the complexities of the domestic political forces, it turned out that the leader of the young officers' organization, Colonel Majano, took an active part in the coup. He became head of the junta and commander in chief of the army. A number of patriotic people entered the government of the country and there were hopes of achieving radical changes in the country by peaceful means.

Therefore, at first, the junta had the support of leftwing forces, but critical support, as the Salvadorans said. But Washington did not intend to permit really serious reforms, and in order to prevent them it made use of rightwing forces in the government and the local reaction, supplying them with money and weapons. A reshuffle began in the government and it became more and more rightwing. But Colonel Majano stayed in his post until May. Maybe it was against his will, but he helped the United States maneuver in El Salvador in order to maintain its positions there. His name was besmirched by the cruelties perpetrated by the army and the terrorists. However, the moment came when the presence of the colonel in the junta became cramping for Washington. It wanted its placemen to suppress popular manifestations more resolutely. Majano was forced to relinquish his post as commander in chief and his primary role in the junta to Colonel Gutierrez. Nevertheless, he continued to put his reputation at the service of imperialism and reaction. His reformist illusions must have been deep-rooted.

Meanwhile, the junta lost the support of the greater part of the Christian Democrats. Even church leaders called for the bloody regime to be overthrown by force. It was only quite recently, at the beginning of December, that the paths of the junta and Colonel Majano finally diverged. They wanted to send him as ambassador to Spain in order to relieve themselves of the obviously irritating presence of the colonel in San Salvador while still preserving to some degree the camouflaging effect of his liberal reputation. At this point he finally realized that it was he himself who needed his reputation more than anyone. He went underground and recently called on the soldiers and officers to give a rebuff to the reactionaries. The colonel urged radical transformations in the country. As you see, he had learned his lesson. It is to be hoped that his future may yet include events which will redeem his reputation in the eyes of the Salvadoran people.

OPEC Meeting

Comrades (Miroshnichenko) of Kiev and (Serafimov) of Chelyabinsk ask us to discuss in detail the results of the recent OPEC conference which took place on the Indonesian island of Bali.

Indeed, there has been particular interest in its work throughout the world, particularly in the industrially developed countries. This is because OPEC is the main means in the struggle for the interests of the oil-producing states, and because the current conference took place in one of the most complex periods in the existence of this organization. Many in the West predicted its failure, and in the NATO capitals they clearly hoped that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq would split OPEC so deeply that it would be unable to reach a unanimous decision. But such predictions, as you know, proved unjustified. We have asked Ruben Napoleonovich Andreasyan, chief of the economic branch of the Near and Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences to speak in more detail about the conference's work. Ruben Napoleonovich, a few words about OPEC itself, which I think our listeners will find interesting.

[Andreasyan] OPEC was set up 20 years ago. It includes 13 developing countries, in alphabetical order [Cyrillic alphabet] Algeria, Venezuela, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Qatar, Kuwait, India, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Ecuador. Taken together, they control four-fifths of the proven reserves of oil in the capitalist world, over 60 percent of the extraction and over 90 percent of the exports on the capitalist market. In a long stubborn struggle against imperialism, against the international oil monopolies, the OPEC participants nationalized most of the foreign concessions in their countries, won the right themselves to set the price for this commodity and eliminated the monopolies' low prices which were means of exploiting them. Since then, prices have risen considerably. These prices are now quite high, but economically they are fully justified since they reflect the role of oil as the basic source of energy, irreplaceable at the present time. OPEC is forced regularly to raise the price for its commodity in order to compensate for the harmful effect of inflation and price increases for the goods bought by OPEC members in the developed capitalist countries. It is worth pointing out here that inflation in the capitalist world arose long before the raising of the price of oil, and the effect of the rise of this price on the overall rate of inflation is very small. Anyway, however, much of a vicious circle this is, OPEC really does not have any other way of defending the purchasing power of its commodity. Certainly the control by a small group of producers of oil production and export helps OPEC to achieve its aim. Here it should be stressed that OPEC sets its prices in accordance with market demand, trying always to regulate production so that the market is favorable to it. In general, OPEC acts in full accord with the rules of the game in the capitalist market, and behaves just as any vendor of any commodity would behave in its place.

[Kosovan] Ruben Napoleonovich, the conference, we know, ended in a record short time. Its participants needed little more than 24 hours in order to produce joint decisions. What are these decisions?

[Andreasyan] At the last conference it was decided to raise oil prices in the new year by an average of 10 percent, which was 2 percent lower than the overall rise of prices in the West this year. The new price is $235 per ton for standard light Arabian oil, $264 per ton as a basic price for the other participants in OPEC, and $301 dollars per ton as a maximum price, allowing for additions for better quality and closeness to the selling market. The last price corresponds to the level of deals at the so-called oil exchange in Rotterdam, where the monopolies sell batches of their goods for cash. Thus, OPEC deprived these monopolies of the opportunity of enriching themselves at OPEC's expense, buying fuel from them at one price and selling it at a higher one.

The decisions of the Bali conference represent a compromise between the contradictory interests of individual OPEC member countries. Saudi Arabia, closely linked by political and business interests to the United States, limiting itself to raising prices from $220 to $235 per ton, increasing the difference between its price and the base price of the other participants. Venezuela and Indonesia were also in the moderate group. On the other hand, Algeria, Libya and Iraq urged a sharp increase in prices.

The contradictions between the participants on this occasion were particularly acute in connection with the continuing armed conflict between two members and founders of OPEC, Iraq and Iran. Furthermore, the Iranian oil industry minister has been taken prisoner by Iraqi forces.

The tension which prevailed at the conference is shown by the following fact: in the conference hall, Iran and Iraq, contrary to the traditional alphabetical order, were separated by putting the Indonesian delegation between them. The Iranian delegate set up an empty chair next to him and placed the portrait of the imprisoned minister on it.

[Andreasyan] Yes, never before had the OPEC conference assembled in such a dramatic situation. Two of its members were not only trying to solve political contradictions by force, but were methodically destroying each other's oil potential, for which their peoples have paid such a high price.

[Kosovan] Ruben Napoleonovich, many of our readers' letters are devoted to this conflict. They express their serious concern at the development of events in the Near East region. We have heard on this subject from Comrades (Lazyuk) of Vinnitskaya Oblast, (Repnikov) of Konstantinovka in Rostovskaya Oblast, (Sinitskiy) of Toguchin in Novosibirskaya Oblast, (Frolov) of the Peremozhets Kolkhoz in Zaporozhskaya Oblast, (Kadir Nurolovich Sibayev) of Alparovo village and others. It is understandable that the considerable contradictions caused by the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran have not been eliminated. What influence does this have on OPEC's activities? What use do they try to make of it in the West?

[Andreasyan] The tragic conflict, if it has not paralyzed, has at any rate slowed down OPEC's activities. Two important conferences have not been held. The first was to have been in October in Ecuador to discuss the question of increasing financial assistance to the developing countries which import oil. The second was to have been in November and would have been a celebratory conference at the level of heads of state to mark the 20th anniversary of the organization and adopt a long-term strategy for the development of OPEC.

One hardly need mention what hopes for splitting and even eliminating OPEC were aroused by the armed conflict in eminent politicians in the United States and in a number of other Western states. Some Western observers doubted whether it would be possible to hold the conference in Indonesia at all, or predicted that it would fail due to the impossibility of reconciling the widely different political and economic interests of the participants. Particular significance was attached by Washington to the possibility of intimidating the OPEC members by the military threat. The longer military operations continue between Iraq and Iran, the more ships join the U.S. and British naval contingents which are concentrated at the entrance to the Persian Gulf and which clearly aim at seizing the Arabian and Iranian oilfields in a crisis.

The developed capitalist states are also depending on economic pressure. On the eve of the conference the countries belonging to the International Energy Agency [IEA], which is a sort of anti-OPEC group, issued a statement of their intention to use part of their huge stockpiles of oil for current consumption and to decrease oil imports in the coming year. The point is that in 1979-1980, these countries stockpiled enough liquid fuel for 120 days' consumption, as against the 90-day level previously set by IEA. They have now decided to make use of this reserve as a weapon of economic blackmail. At the same time, IEA has warned OPEC that a considerable rise in the price of oil would spoil the chance of revitalizing the economy of the West and curbing inflation. IEA believed that the present economic crisis and the reduction in consumption and imports of oil caused by it and by energy-saving measures would prevent OPEC from creating a situation in its favor in the market. The consumers also hoped that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, which are OPEC members, and also Britain and Mexico, which are not, would sharply increase oil production in order to compensate for the cessation of oil exports from Iraq and Iran, although in fact both these countries resumed partial exports at the end of November.

However, full compensation was not achieved. Winter arrived and the heating season began. The excess oil disappeared from the market and the prices in Rotterdam crept up again. A situation favorable to OPEC came about in the market. Its members did not fail to take advantage of this situation and despite disagreements and contradictions, their common commercial interests gained the upper hand. The joint decision was taken and prices were raised.

[Kosovan] But the matter is clearly not a purely commercial one. What in your view are the main results of this OPEC conference?

[Andreasyan] OPEC did not give way to imperialist threats. It passed its strength test and began actively operating again. This caused extreme dismay in the West. Thus, a U.S. State Department spokesman expressed the administration's concern since there was allegedly no economic justification for the price rise.

It should be said frankly that the developing countries, which import oil and which are suffering cruelly from the rise in the price of liquid fuel, are also expressing concern. OPEC aid falls far short of the cost of the price increases. Their economics are being undermined. Their debt to the West is growing and so is their dependence on imperialism. The common interests of the OPEC members and the other developing countries insistently demand that this question be solved in the interests of mutual solidarity of the whole group of developing countries.

Finally, the contradictions between the OPEC members themselves remain. The tragic and senseless armed conflict between Iraq and Iran continues. All this involves the risk of severe difficulties for OPEC in its struggle for its right and hinders the increase of economic aid to the other liberated countries. Let us hope that good sense will nevertheless prevail and that common interests will serve to rally OPEC and all the developing countries more closely together.

UNIONS UNDER CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM CONTRASTED

LD291311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 80 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Juridicial Sciences Prof M. Baglay article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Trade Unions in the Conditions of the Socialist Society"]

[Text] The trade unions' position and role as the mass organization of the working people are determined by the social conditions in which they operate and by the tasks facing them. Describing trade unions under socialism, V.I. Lenin wrote that they are an "educational organization, an organization of involvement and training, that is, a school--a school of management, a school of economic activity, a school of communism" ("Complete Collected Works", Vol 42, p 203). In other words, in the conditions of the new system the trade unions become a full participant in the management of state, production and social affairs and the resolution of political, economic and socio-cultural questions of the people's life.

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As is known, with the victory of the socialist revolution the main tasks of the proletariat and all working people freed from exploitation emerge as the establishment and consolidation of their power and the all-round development of production--the material foundation for the transformation of social relationships, the flourishing of culture and the formation of the new man. The tasks of the working people's organizations, including the trade unions, change accordingly. "With the great change which occurred in history when the proletariat seized state power," V.I. Lenin noted, "the trade unions experience a great breakthrough in all their activity" (Vol 37, p 451). From an instrument of the struggle against capitalism and the bourgeois state they are turned into a mighty creative force and an important element of the political system of socialism.

The trade unions' position and role in the new society were not determined immediately or automatically. As is known, in the first years after the October Revolution, anti-socialist forces tried to foist on the trade unions forms of mutual relations with the party and the Soviet state which ran counter to the tasks of building socialism and therefore to the vital interests of the working people's masses. Thus the former Mensheviks and members of the Sovialist Revolutionary Party put forward the slogans of "autonomy" and "independence" for the trade unions, striving in essence to divide the working class' professional organizations from its political vanguard and counter-pose them to the socialist state. And even within the party's ranks there were people who, calling themselves the "workers opposition," upheld anarcho-syndicalist ideas of transferring all management of the national economy to the trade unions. The economic role of the Soviet state was thereby denied--the main instrument of building socialism was deprived of its strength. The Trotskiyists, on the contrary, wanted to turn the trade unions into an appendage of the state and demanded their "shakeup" and the use of "strong-arm methods" against them and of military methods of leading them, which would be a fundamental distortion of the trade unions' role and nature as independent social organizations.

Nor was the formation of the new trade union movement at all easy in the fraternal countries after the victory of their people's democratic and socialist revolutions. Here, too, there was interference in this process by elements which were striving to stifle and disregard the fundamental differences in the trade unions' tasks under the conditions of opposing socioeconomic systems and to maintain unchanged the content of the trade unions' activity and their role in the forms characteristic of bourgeois society.

Even now the enemies of socialism are striving to distort the trade unions' tasks in the conditions of the new system and to impose on them notions about the need to "struggle" against the socialist state just as it was necessary, and still is necessary, under capitalism to struggle against the bourgeois state and its policy which expresses the monopolies' interests. It is clear that this "concern" for the destinies of the working people and trade unions has nothing to do with their real interests.

The fundamental fact which requires consideration first and foremost is that the socialist system has opened up the broadest opportunities for the all-around development and creative work of trade unions. "Acting as an influential social force," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "the trade unions play a great role in all our political system and in the development of socialist democracy." In the socialist society there are no classes or social groups with an interest in holding back the growth of the trade unions' activity and their prestige.

Here it is important to bear in mind that in the conditions of the new system, when all forms of oppression and exploitation have been eliminated, there is a radical change in the content and forms of implementation of the trade unions' traditional function--the defense of the working people's rights and interests. Having lost the nature of class struggle which is inherent in it in capitalist society, this function takes the form of concern for the all-around improvement of working, living and leisure conditions for the people's masses and the improvement of the working people's living standard. The trade unions' attention is centered on such questions as the satisfaction of all members of society with their work and leisure and the creation of favorable conditions for every working person to display his creative forces to the full. They strive for the timely implementation of plans for housing, social and cultural construction, the improvement of health care, trade and public catering, municipal and consumer services to the population and so forth.

In defending the working people's rights and interests the trade unions come out against instances of a bureaucratic attitude toward people's needs and requirements and violations of labor legislation and collective contracts. In 1979, for instance, at the trade unions' request, more than 6,000 economic workers who had permitted such violations to occur were called to administrative responsibility; 146 of them were dismissed from their posts. [paragraph continues]

The trade unions have great powers in resolving questions of the hiring and dismissal of working people, the appointment of leading economic cadres and the monitoring of their activity, the introduction of new technology, the improvement of labor remuneration and of working conditions and the resolution of labor disputes. They have the right to halt production if the rules of safety techniques or labor protection are violated. In other words, the trade unions' legal status in the socialist society cannot in any way be compared with the half-hearted rights--by no means always really guaranteed--achieved by trade unions in capitalist countries in the stubborn struggle against monopolies and the bourgeois state.

The power of the working class and the progress of socialist production in the working people's interests ensure the implementation of the socioeconomic and political goals for which the trade unions have struggled (and are struggling now in the capitalist countries): the equality of all members of society irrespective of their social and national origins, the steady improvement of the people's living standard, the right to work and social security in all its forms, respect for every person's labor and so forth. Thus the ideals of socialism are not only not at variance with the goals of the trade unions but, on the contrary, merge with them and serve as the guarantee of their implementation.

All this attests that in the new society there is no social basis or reason for political confrontation between the trade unions and other extreme measures to defend the state and so, consequently, the trade unions have no need to resort to strikes and other extreme measures to defend the working people's interests. Instances of the use of such measures attest basically either to the working people's inability to enjoy their rights to the full or to the manifestation of a peculiar impatience on the part of individual detachments of the working people, the desire of particular labor collectives to demand special conditions for themselves to the detriment of the systematic improvement of conditions for all. Under socialism the degree of the provision of material boons is determined wholly by the level of production and labor productivity; after all it is well known that it is impossible to distribute and consume more than has been produced. But what strikes do is actually to reduce this level, thus complicating the solution of socioeconomic questions in the working people's interests.

Another aspect of this problem is also extremely important. Work stoppages at enterprises, whatever the reasons for them--and recent events in Poland convince us of this--play into the hands of the antisocialist elements which are seeking to impart a completely different resonance to economic protest and to dislodge society from the socialist path of development.

No one is closing his eyes to the fact that certain shortcomings are still to be encountered in the socialist countries, including shortcomings in the work of the trade unions themselves, and manifestations of passivity and formalism in their activity. But it would be profoundly wrong to believe that these shortcomings are linked with any problems in the trade unions' position and rights under socialism. It is obviously and above all a case of knowing these rights well and exercising them more actively, while at the same time avoiding an irresponsible, consumerist attitude toward society.

2.

Under the conditions of socialism the state and the trade unions, as organizations identical in terms of their class nature, pursue common goals in their activity. That is why, in the conception of V.I. Lenin, the trade unions, while in no way merging with the state or subordinating themselves to it, inevitably become "the state power's closest and unfailing assistant" (Vol 44 p 346). There is no need to prove that it is precisely such a situation which opens up before them the greatest opportunities for influencing the solution of economic and social problems.

In the socialist countries the trade unions are widely represented in the organs of state power and management: parliaments, governments, ministries and departments and local organs of power, and in the management of state enterprises and institutions. They enjoy the right of legislative initiative. As a result the situation has in fact taken shape whereby not a single issue affecting the working people's vital interests is resolved at any state level without the participation of the trade unions and consideration of their opinions. This applies particularly to issues such as the adoption of economic and social development plans; the observance of legality and law and order in the sphere of labor relations; employment; wages; vocational education; working conditions; the housing problem; health care, and others. Through regular, systematic cooperation between the trade unions and the state organs the working people's interests are implemented far more fully and effectively than the trade unions in the capitalist countries can achieve. After all, the latter are not even allowed near the machinery with whose aid the ruling circles adopt and implement the most important decisions.

The socialist state, without interfering in the trade unions' internal affairs, safeguards their rights and helps to expand their powers in the sphere of state management. The socialist state grants citizens complete freedom to unite in trade unions and rejects on principle any forms of legal liability or persecution for trade union activity.

While working in close cooperation with the socialist state, the trade unions remain independent organizations. Via their statutory organs they themselves decide structural and organizational questions, control finances, choose methods and forms of activity and implement international ties.

Trade unions' legal status in the socialist state ensures the development of trade union democracy. Trade unions work under conditions enabling them to systematically renew their leadership and aktiv, to take into account the opinion of rank and file members of the organizations, to develop criticism and self-criticism and to observe [the principles of] publicity, electivity and collectiveness in their work.

The most important structural principle [printsip postroyeniya] in trade unions' activity has been and remains the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. Verified by the experience of all the fraternal countries, it ensures broad democratism in trade unions' work and at the same time cements them into a unified organism. The claims of socialism's opponents that it would be better for trade unions to abandon centralization and to make the transition to the status of separate, "free" organizations look dubious, to say the least. It is a strnge argument running counter to historical experience to declare that disunity is useful to working people: For the first time in history socialism created the conditions for trade union organizations to unite in unified trade union centers that could embrace almost all the working people in each socialist country. This unity is a great gain for the trade unions and a powerful amplifier of their influence. Suffice it to say that it is precisely at the level of the central councils of trade unions that the most important issues affecting all the working people are decided.

The fact that trade unions in socialist countries always implement their activity under the ideological and political leadership of the communist and workers parties--the socialist society's organizing and directing force--is of fundamental significance. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory the party elaborates the general prospect for society's development and imparts a systematic, scientifically substantiated nature to the working people's struggle to resolve the tasks of socialist and communist building and to implement the working class' ideals. It is perfectly natural for these parties' programs to be shared and supported by the millions-strong masses and by all social forces in the socialist countries, trade unions included.

It is precisely party leadership that has helped trade unions to rally their ranks, pool their efforts and emerge into the broadest arena of really autonomous work in the interests of the working class and all the working people. The forms and methods of this leadership are determined by each fraternal party on the basis of the relations that, historically, have taken shape between it and the trade unions. However, in all the socialist countries--and this stems from the objective status of trade unions within socialism's political system as an autonomous social organization--the parties carry out work in the trade unions via the communists who are members of them, using the method of persuasion and explanation. They do not foist their policy on the trade union masses, nor interfere in their organizations' internal life, nor seek to supplant those organizations. Representatives of the trade unions are members of party organs at all levels, right up to the central committees, and take part in shaping the party's course.

Common to the party and the trade unions is the fact that they arose and are developing primarily as working class organizations. This fundamental feature of the party and the trade unions, which is of prime importance--their single class nature and the single class character of their activity--must always be borne in mind if the utter invalidity of counterposing these two organizations and the inevitability of close collaboration between them in the struggle to build the new society are to be understood.

The attention of both the communist parties and the trade unions has centered and continues to center on concern for steadily improving the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of the development of the economy in every possible way. Thus, for instance, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress of the "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" notes that the trade unions "are called upon to make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the 5-year plan, to involve working people more widely in production management and the resolution of diverse economic and social tasks, to instill in them the sense of being masters of production, to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition, to show constant concern for working, living and leisure conditions and to strictly monitor the observance of labor legislation and collective contracts." In other words, our party's main tasks are at the same time the main tasks of the trade unions also, and it simply cannot be otherwise under socialist conditions.

When analyzing trade unions' activity in the socialist society it is certainly necessary to perceive the dialectics between the general and the particular in the status and tasks of the different socialist countries' trade unions. While retaining a common approach to resolving the main, fundamental, basic questions of their participation in society's life, the trade unions are at the same time seeking and finding the most efficient forms and methods of work on the basis of the specific conditions and peculiarities of their country, the offspring of whose working class they are. The peculiarities of the specific historical stage of socialist building that a particular country is experiencing at a given moment, its economy's level of development and the degree of maturity of social relationships and social consciousness are of extremely great significance here. So it is natural that there is and can be no set model [shablon] in the activity of the socialist countries' trade unions, no mechanical copying of one another's experience. But for all the differences in their forms of organization and work, these countries' trade unions are making common cause in contributing to the collective experience of building the new society.

WEST SEEKING TO 'INTERFERE OPENLY' IN POLAND

LD291317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Cold Winds Over Europe"]

[Excerpt] Cold winds are blowing over Europe. No, it is not cyclones and anticyclones that are the reason for this. The icy squalls are the result of the political climate being created on the continent by the endeavors of the Washington administration and NATO bloc leaders. [paragraph continues]

The imperialist circles' gamble on diktat and blackmail, their desire to impose their will on other states and peoples, their great-power claims to special position, to hegemony in various parts of the world and their attempts to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact--that is the basis of the appreciable cooling of the political atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world in the last 2-3 years.

These trends have been manifested particularly graphically during the outgoing year. This year has passed under the flag of a sharp intensification of militarist activeness in Western countries. The tone was set by the U.S. ruling circles. A year ago Washington formulated and promulgated with great pomp a 5-year program for building up military expenditure and arms. At the same time NATO, under White House and Pentagon pressure, approved a plan for the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist states. In order to smash the public's resistance to these plans and get them implemented without obstruction a hullaballoo was kicked up over the ocean in connection with the events in Afghanistan and the temporary introduction into that country of a limited Soviet troop contingent.

Imperialist propaganda's slanderous fabrications were dealt a corresponding rebuff. The J. Carter administration's attempts to utilize the artificial "Afghan question" as a pretext for anti-Soviet actions like the notorious trade embargo and boycott of the Moscow Olympics essentially ended in failure. The hysterical campaigns unleashed on Washington's instructions began to rebound on their organizers. And so the United States and NATO began to seek a new pretext for fueling international tension. And they found one. The situation in Poland became just such a pretext for the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc.

The reasons for the situation which emerged in Poland are well known. They were disclosed and analyzed at the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums. One of the reasons was the Western ideological subversion conceived on a broad basis and implemented on a grand scale. The special services of the NATO countries, venal bourgeois press organs entrenched in the FRG, revanchist "associations of fellow countrymen" and reactionary trade unions like the AFL-CIO were unstinting in their efforts and resources to support antisocialist elements in Poland and spur on their activity hostile to the Polish people.

But whereas at first it was a question of ideological sabotage by the West. By the end of the year the United States and other states determining NATO's policy had begun to blackmail Poland and attempted to interfere openly in its internal affairs. Here they sought to disregard the unavoidable fact that Poland is a full member of the Warsaw Pact and can always count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the other countries belonging to that organization. Poland's representatives at the Moscow meeting of leading figures from the Warsaw Pact states stressed with the utmost forcefulness that Poland has been, is and will be a socialist state and a firm link in the common family of socialist countries.

Unwilling to reckon with these objective facts, NATO military and political leaders, in the course of the December session of the North Atlantic bloc's supreme organs in Brussels, undertook to instigate antisocialist and antigovernment forces in Poland and incite them to still more energetic actions. U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, brandishing the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat" and shifting the blame, falsely accused the Soviet Union of "preparing for military interference in Polish affairs." He demanded from the bloc partners collective military steps in connection with "events in Poland" and tried to depict those events as a "direct threat to NATO's security" and as a situation allegedly requiring "urgent political, economic and other measures on NATO's part."

The nature of the measures proposed by the U.S. secretary of state can be judged from the clearly inspired reports in certain Western press organs. During "Atlantic Week" they published accounts of the "American four-point plan for countermeasures in the event of Russian intervention in Poland." According to DPA the plan provides for the cessation of all talks with the Soviet Union on questions of disarmament, the economy and finance, all high-level political contacts with the USSR, all cultural exchanges, and also all "special relationships" between Western countries (here it is chiefly a question of the FRG) and the GDR. It is not hard to perceive that all these measures accord with Washington's course of confrontation with the Soviet Union, and are at the same time intended to undermine the USSR's relations with West European countries, which are advantageous to them but inconvenient for U.S. ruling circles.

The reports on the American "plan" aroused acute concern among the West European public. The public assessed the proposed "measures" as a trap for the U.S. partners, intended to bury the foundations of European detente. "The plan put forward by Muskie." West Germany's KOELNER STADTANZEIGER newspaper wrote, "runs counter to the European partners' vital interests." U.S. representatives at the NATO gatherings had to give up the idea of pushing through their plan. Moreover it was even declared "nonexistent," but it had played its part--a dirty, provocative and extremely dangerous part.

What were the originators of this "plan" and those who supported it and continue to support it counting on? First, stepping up the tension in Europe still further by means of speculations on the imaginary Soviet military threat. Second, preparing the ground for and justifying in propaganda terms their own unceremonious intereference in Polish affairs. Third, forcing the bloc partners, regardless of economic difficulties, to step up military expenditure and militarist preparations.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS STAGE ONE OF MADRID PARLEY

LD300901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent L. Kamynin: "The Madrid Meeting: What the First State Has Shown"]

[Text] Madrid--The halls of Madrid's Palace of Congresses have emptied: A recess until 27 January 1981 has been called at the meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The completed first stage was devoted to an exchange of opinions on the course of the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act provisions and the tasks defined by the all-European conference, and also on the improvement of mutual relations between the participant states, the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the detente process in the future. On the delegations' tables are about 100 proposals submitted concerning various aspects of the Final Act on whose discussion the meeting's participants will embark after the sittings are resumed.

What was characteristic of the first stage of the meeting? Above all, the fact that during the discussions which took place attention was focused on the issues of peace and security and the issues of detente. On the basis of the obtaining situation many delegates displayed a growing interest in taking effective steps to reduce military confrontation and promote disarmament during the course of the proceedings. In other words, measures designed to supplement political detente in Europe with military detente and to strengthen the security of the states which took part in the all-European conference. [paragraph continues]

A large part in this was played by the delegations from the socialist states which, together with a number of other countries, made efforts from the very first to impart a businesslike, constructive nature to the Madrid meeting.

The socialist states also approach most attentively the questions of economic and humanitarian cooperation. The majority of meeting participants noted the significant advance in the sphere of humanitarian cooperation--the development of contacts among people, the expansion of cultural exchange and the improvement of the exchange of information. At the same time a number of speeches noted that the mass media does not always fulfill sufficiently, consistently their crucial task of developing and consolidating the detente process, and that instances of irresponsible publication are sometimes encountered.

You do not have to go far for examples. Many biased reports have appeared in many Western press organs in connection with the Madrid meeting. It is no secret who served as their "source of information"--the delegations of the United States and several other NATO countries which came to Madrid with by no means constructive aims. They wanted to shift the center of gravity of the discussions away from the basic problems of peace, security, detente and cooperation toward demagogic expatiations and confrontation. But, as many observers note, the meeting as a whole did not proceed along this hopeless path, and that is a positive fact.

It is characteristic that a whole series of proposals are linked with the central problem on which the consolidation of peace and security in Europe depends--the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent. Among these proposals paramount significance is attached to Poland's proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The decision to convene such a conference would be of determining significance for the success of the Madrid meeting itself and would help strengthen still further the detente course.

After the resumption of the sessions those taking part in the meeting will be faced with much painstaking work on the proposals submitted. As one delegate said in a conversation, "it is essential to weigh them carefully on scales which show how far they accord with the interests of security and cooperation in Europe." Indeed, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that a number of proposals unfortunately fail to take account of the real situation and sometimes revive echoes of the past. But something else is also obvious: The majority of proposals is aimed at drafting a substantial document for the Madrid meeting, so that the latter may bring useful results to the peoples and reinforce their hope for a peaceful future.

CANADIAN CP CRITICIZES NATO'S POLICY ON POLAND

LD241621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Adventure"]

[Text] Ottawa, 20 Dec--The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada has published a statement sharply critical of NATO policy with regard to Poland.

NATO, the statement reads, has declared its intention to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland, a member of the Warsaw Pact Organization, by using economic, diplomatic and military means. The purpose of this interference is to unite the efforts of the West and of antisocialist forces in Poland in an attempt to secure the restoration of capitalism in that country and its withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. This is a dangerous, provocative game, posing a direct threat to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. NATO is playing with fire, the statement emphasizes.

The Polish Government, the PZPR and the Polish people, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada emphasizes, are themselves resolving the problems which the country is encountering. It is not American imperialism or NATO that is helping the Polish people. It is Poland's allies that are doing so. NATO and, above all, the United States are hatching plots for the purpose of carrying out interference, destabilizing the Polish economy and creating additional difficulties for the Polish people.

The people of Canada, the statement emphasizes, must not allow themselves to be dragged into the dangerous adventure mounted by Washington.

VATCHENKO RECEIVES CANADIAN ASSOCIATION CHAIRMEN

AU250911 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] On 22 December Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, received Kravchuk, executive committee chairman of the joint Ukrainian-Canadian Association. A friendly conversation was held. Kravchuk reported on preparations among the Canadian progressive public for commemorating the 90th anniversary in 1981 of the beginning of the Ukrainian labor immigration to that country. Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko wished the joint Ukrainian-Canadian Association successes in its activity for the benefit of the broad masses of Canadian Ukrainians, in the development of cultural relations with the Soviet Ukraine and of friendship between the Canadian and Soviet peoples. Participating in the conversation was Brovchenko, board chairman of the society for cultural relations with Ukrainians abroad.

PRESS NOTED ON TRIAL, MISTAKES, CRIMES

LD291905 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec, TASS--The prosecution demanded today at a meeting of the "special court" on the case of "counter-revolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing" that a "severe sentence" be passed on Jiang Qing. The prosecution invoked Article 103 in the Criminal Code of the PRC. The article provides for the death penalty for "counter-revolutionary crimes of a heinous nature."

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published an article summing up the first results of the trial of the "group of four" and Lin Biao. The article admits that Mao Zedong "was personally the first to guide the Cultural Revolution," and "caused grave harm to the state and people." At the same time, striving to whitewash Mao Zedong, the author of the article points out that it was not only Mao Zedong, but also other Chinese leaders, who made mistakes. And it is difficult to follow the trend and separate those who made political decisions, among them Mao Zedong, Jiang Qing, Lin Biao and others, from those who distorted these decisions in the course of the Cultural Revolution.

Following this article, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published lengthy stories on the counter-revolutionary activity of Kang Shen and Xie Fuzhi. They are putting forward the idea that in the period of the Cultural Revolution some people passed decisions and made mistakes, while others perpetrated crimes.

The publication of these articles and stories is linked here with the fact that the trial has, as a matter of fact, added fuel to the struggle of groupings among the ruling topcrust. Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao have refused to plead guilty. As was reported in well informed circles, Jiang Qing told one of the sessions that it was not a trial in court, but a Kuomintang fascist farce of trial.

People in that country are now asking the question, who ruled China in the course of the last ten years: political figures or criminals? As nine out of ten defendants were members of the Mao Zedong leadership--members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee. Therefore, the Chinese press has launched a campaign for sharing the responsibility between Mao Zedong for the mistakes he made and the others--for the crimes.

It is noteworthy that these articles are attempting to ascribe Deng Xiaoping services performed for the over-throw of the "four" in October 1976. It is claimed that he was allegedly fighting "spear against spear."

PAKISTANI MINISTER AGHA SHAHI VISITS CHINA

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

BK261422 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has held talks with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in Beijing. He delivered a message to him from President Ziaul Haq inviting to him to pay an official visit to Pakistan. Agha Shahi also met with Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Although there are no reports on details of the talks, it is believed that the Pakistan foreign minister's visit is in connection with the Afghan events. Pakistan's territory is being used as a base for enemies of the Afghan revolution who are equipped with the Chinese arms and sent to Afghanistan for subversive acts.

Bulantsev Comment

LD261304 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi ended his official visit to Beijing today. Judging by reports of news agencies, his negotiations with the Chinese leaders actually boiled down to the discussion of ways and means of a further aggravation of the situation in Asia. It is exactly in this context that one should consider the question of strengthening China-Pakistan military cooperation, which has paid priority attention in the course of Agha Shahi's negotiations.

Beijing and Washington have turned the Islamabad military administration into a tool of furthering their joint strategy in the Asian Continent. This most clearly manifests itself in the disgraceful role assigned to Islamabad in the undeclared war waged by Washington militarists and Beijing hegemonists against the people's system in Afghanistan. But this is not all: The ruling circles of the United States and China are also using Islamabad to further the aims stemming from Washington's and Beijing's ambitions in Asia.

Beijing most probably pursues two aims: First, in the opinion of the influential Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, to spur Islamabad for a new armed aggression against India and thereby "to teach a lesson" through somebody else's hands to that great Asian power. "To teach it a lesson" for its independent foreign policy course. This explains the suspicious fuss of Pakistani and Chinese troops on the Islamabad-occupied part of India's territory and on frontiers with it: joint military exercises, frequent violations of the Indian air space. One should not also forget about large consignments of up-to-date arms, that China has been supplying Pakistan with in the recent time, and one should not forget either that Islamabad is developing nuclear weapons with the help of Beijing and Western powers.

Second, Beijing which inherited the ambitions of the Chinese Mandarins, has long been seeking to assert its military presence in the Indian Ocean. Seemingly, the first step on that dangerous path has been the secret Chinese-Pakistani agreement, signed in November this year, on the construction of China's naval base west of the Port of Karachi, Pakistan. According to the Indian press, the construction of the base has already begun, and will be over in three year's time.

The United States, which lost its Middle Eastern policeman after the collapse of the shah regime in Iran, is looking for a substitute to it and, most probably, has already found it. Facts of the recent time, in any case, show that the Islamabad military leadership which experiences a heavy and protracted economic crisis agreed to take upon themselves police functions in the area of the Middle East in exchange for financial and military aid. Thus, reports appeared in the in the international press that Pakistan deployed its troops in Saudi Arabia for which it was rewarded with 1,000 million dollars. The Indian press points out in this connection: Pakistan has recently sent two more army divisions to Saudi Arabia to join two Pakistani divisions already stationed there. It is no secret that the Pentagon, which acts through the mediation of Riyadh, masterminds, behind the scenes, that dark story.

One well-known politician once said that the difference between a wise man and a silly man is that the former learns from others' mistakes, while the latter--from his own. Seemingly, those who intends to follow in the footsteps of the Iranian shah, learnt nothing from the collapse of the anti-people's regime in Iran which was turned by Washington into an international policeman.

JAPANESE BUDGET UPS SPENDING FOR 'OFFENSIVE' ARMS

OW300520 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The Japanese Government today approved the proposed state budget for 1981. The proposed budget is slated to be submitted to the Diet next January. With regard to this government approval, Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports as follows:

Through 1-week negotiations between the Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency, the Japanese Government has decided to set its military spending for 1981 at 2.4 trillion yen, a 7.6 percent increase over the previous year.

It was not to reduce financial deficits nor in consideration of worsening the people's livelihood that the Finance Ministry and military-related agencies continued negotiations over military spending. By continuing negotiations--to put it more correctly, by continuing maneuvers--over the budget, the government and the Liberal Democratic Party sought to meet U.S. demands while avoiding further stirring up popular discontent with continuing inflation, rising prices and increasing unemployment.

The Defense Agency and the U.S. Department of Defense had sought a 9.7 percent increase in Japan's military spending. However, the government decided to hold the rate of increase to 7.6 percent. It is believed that this is largely attributable to the recent upsurge in the antiwar movement inside Japan.

Nevertheless, the 7.6 percent rate tops that of the increase in social security. It is also larger than the rate of increase in last year's military spending.

In addition, the following should be noted in Japan's military budget: in addition to other weapons, the self-defense forces will be equipped with C-130 military transport planes and 4,500 ton-class missile escort ships in 1981; in other words, Japan's military is taking a new, grave step toward equipping itself with offensive weapons.

The opposition camp immediately began leveling harsh criticism against the proposed state budget. The Japanese Communist Party pointed out that the proposed budget calls for increased tax burdens on the people, increased public utility rates, reduced medical and educational expenditures, and sharply increased military spending. Japanese Socialist Party Chairman Asukata appealed to opposition parties to pressure the government to revise the proposed budget. Komeito Chairman Takeiri also said that his party is ready to cooperate with all opposition parties, including the Communist Party, in opposing the government's schemes to increase taxation and reduce outlays for social security programs.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY STRESSES CONSUMER GOODS

LD291727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum Completed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Dec--A Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee plenum has ended here. The plenum discussed the results of the fulfillment of the DPRK national economic plan for 1980 and the draft plan for 1981. A corresponding decision was taken. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

Normalization in all spheres of production, the further consolidation of the material and technical base of socialism through the acceleration of the technical revolution, and the improvement of the people's living standard are the central task of the 1981 national economic plan, the plenum pointed out.

The plenum noted that major successes have been scored in the mining, machine-building and a number of other industries, in the construction sphere and in transportation. Despite the adverse weather conditions, in the outgoing year the republic's agricultural workers won new victories.

The plenum pointed to the need to focus efforts on the further development of the power, mining and metallurgical industries.

DUGERSUREN INTERVIEWED ON MPR-USSR RELATIONS

LD291143 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 12 Dec 80 pp 9-10

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Yu. Tavrovskiy interview with Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren: "Mongolia's Positions"]

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 25 November through 1 December. NOVOYE VREMYA observer Yu. Tavrovskiy met with him and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] Comrade Minister, tell me, please, about your talks in Moscow.

[Answer] We are profoundly satisfied with the results of the talks with Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, which took place in an atmosphere of traditional fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding. Both sides noted the steady development and strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet relations and the unbreakable friendship and close all-round cooperation in full accordance with the provisions of the documents signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal and also with the accords reached during their traditional meetings and conversations.

During the visit a treaty was signed on the status of the Mongolian-Soviet state border and on cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues. It sums up the many years of collaboration between the two countries in this sphere, envisages its further improvement and aims to strengthen fraternal relations between Mongolia and the USSR. The talks reaffirmed the complete unity of our states' and governments' positions on the international problems discussed. Naturally, great attention was paid to the situation in Asia, and the unanimous desire of Mongolia and the USSR to comprehensively promote the strengthening of peace and security on that continent was expressed.

[Question] The Mongolian people are preparing to celebrate a glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution. Could you compare your country's international positions 60 years ago with those of today?

[Answer] The all but 60 years that have elapsed since the victory of the people's revolution in 1921 have been marked by great changes in our country's international positions.

The capitalist world gave the birth of People's Mongolia a hostile reception. Chinese and Japanese militarist circles repeatedly tried to stifle the people's revolution and conquer our country. Right up until the 1945 Crimea conference, at which the leading Western powers were forced to acknowledge Mongolia's independence, the capitalist world was hoping to preserve the former's international isolation.

The Soviet Union's political, economic, military and diplomatic support played an extremely important part in the formation of the Mongolian people's state and in strengthening its foreign policy positions. Mongolia's international situation is now firmer than ever before. Mongolia is an active member of the world socialist community. It maintains diplomatic relations with 90 states and is developing trade, economic and cultural ties with many of them. Mongolia is a member of many international organizations, including the United Nations.

The strengthening of Mongolia's international position and the growth of its prestige in the world arena are associated with a number of factors, above all the radical change in the world correlation of forces in favor of socialism and the steady strengthening of the Mongolian state both politically and economically. This has also been promoted by Mongolia's peace-loving, internationalist policy and the active, consistent support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries for our country's legitimate rights and interests.

Mongolia, profoundly aware of its international duty, has in its turn always given political and moral support and what material assistance it can afford to fraternal countries which have been the target of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and reaction. Thus, our country helped the Vietnamese and Korean peoples when they were waging a liberation war against the American aggressors and their stooges. Mongolia gives political and material support to the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos, which are waging a struggle to defend their revolutionary gains against the encroachments of the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists.

We are proud that, by maintaining broad international contacts at various levels and responding to all important events taking place in the world, people's Mongolia has become an active member of the international community. It contributes to the struggle of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces for lasting peace and security, national independence and social progress.

[Question] How do you assess the political situation on the Asian Continent?

[Answer] In assessing the international situation in Asia the Mongolian Government takes many factors into account. Above all I would like to note the steady strengthening in Asia of the positions of the forces of peace, national independence and social progress and cooperation among states and peoples. An outstanding role in the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia is played by the alliance and collaboration of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and their coordinated actions. The role and influence of peace-loving states like India are growing.

It is also evident that there is a further escalation taking place in the adventurist, provocative actions of the Chinese ruling circles, which are implementing a policy profoundly hostile to the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. There is also the rapid expansion and deepening of the U.S.-Chinese military-political partnership, also involving Japan, on the basis of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. It is characteristic that it is here in Asia that the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists are trying to organize practical collaboration within the framework of their "parallel strategic courses." This is indicated by instances such as the Beijing adventurists' armed aggression and continuing military provocations against the SRV, the imperialist and hegemonist forces' undeclared war against the people's system in Kampuchea, the further exacerbation of crisis situations in the Near and Middle East and the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the other waters washing Asia's shores.

Our government believes that the purposeful policy and energetic actions of the socialist countries--above all the Soviet Union--are the decisive factor in the struggle against the dark plans of imperialist, hegemonist and militarist forces and for the strengthening of the cause of peace, national independence and social progress on the Asian Continent. [paragraph continues]

In this connection it is necessary to stress particularly the importance of the treaties concluded recently by the USSR with the SRV, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries. Our government attaches great significance to the strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation. Ulaanbaatar believes that Comrade Brezhnev's visit to India will be a new contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Mongolia supports the constructive initiatives put forward by the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea last July. We occupy the same stance with respect to the DRA Government's efforts to normalize relations with neighboring countries and stabilize the situation in the region. Mongolia values highly the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the Afghan people.

I would like to recall once again Mongolia's viewpoint on the problem of ensuring security in Asia, which has been set out by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of Mongolia's People's Great Hural: "The political situation which has now arisen in Asia forcefully underlines the need to ensure peace and security on the continent by the collective efforts of Asian states in solidarity. We advocate Asia's transformation into a continent of peace and cooperation on the basis of the strengthening of the trust, mutual understanding and anti-imperialist solidarity of Asia's peoples."

[Question] What is the status of your country's relations with the PRC?

[Answer] The Mongolian Government implements a principled policy aimed at maintaining good neighborliness and cooperation with China. We proceed on the basis that this accords with the interests of both our people and the Chinese people, for whom the Mongolian people entertain feelings of friendship and respect. However, the Beijing leaders continue to adhere to an annexationist course with respect to Mongolia--a course inherited from the rulers of feudal China and from Mao Zedong. It is no accident that recently the emphasis in Beijing's anti-Mongolian actions has been placed increasingly on the falsification of the history of Mongolia and its statehood from ancient times to the present day. An attempt is being made to create some kind of "scientific historical" basis for the expansionist claims. The same course is manifested in concrete hostile actions against Mongolia. The Chinese leaders are expanding military preparations along the Chinese-Mongolian border. The number of Chinese military units deployed there is constantly growing and military installations and roads are being constructed. Agents are being sent into Mongolia with the task of organizing acts of subversion and sabotage at national economy sites. To this end, and also for espionage, they make use of Chinese immigrants resident in our country.

Acts of ideological sabotage are also being implemented with a view to kindling nationalist feelings among the population and slandering our friendship with the fraternal countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union--friendship which serves as the reliable guarantee of Mongolia's successful advance along the path of socialism. Attempts to cast asperions on Mongolia's independence and its historic gains continue.

Beijing is implementing a policy of economic sabotage. Instances have been observed of domestic and wild animals infected with particularly dangerous diseases being driven onto our territory. The biggest such act of sabotage was carried out in 1974, when tens of thousands of infected antelope were driven into Mongolia. Such actions toward a country where livestock raising is the chief source of income for many people constitute a highly dangerous form of economic sabotage.

The Mongolian Government, adhering to its principled line, regards it as its duty to wage a consistent struggle against Maoism as a force hostile to socialism, the national liberation movement, peace and the people's security.

AFGHAN NATIONAL, PATRIOTIC FORCES CONFERENCE HELD

Karmal Address Cited

LD271742 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec, TASS--A conference of the national and patriotic forces of the DRA opened in the Afghan capital today. At the conference, an organizing committee will be formed to prepare a constituent conference of a national fatherland front which will unite all the progressive forces of the country.

The delegates were addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA.

Touching upon the importance of a national fatherland front, Babrak Karmal emphasized that such a front is the best organizational form to unite all the genuinely patriotic progressive forces of the country on the platform of national-democratic transformations in the name of the national and social progress of Afghanistan. A national fatherland front, he said, is a broad and mass socio-political system or organization, of which the alliance of workers and peasants is the core, and which unites classes, sections and groups and all patriotic social, national and religious forces for cooperation for the good of the fatherland.

The main task of the front, Babrak Karmal pointed out, is, guided by the PDPA's general line, to popularise and develop the policy of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA and to enlist the efforts of the mass of the members of the front and the entire Afghan people for an active and conscious participation in the building of a new, prosperous Afghanistan.

A broad national fatherland front, the Afghan leader went on to say, will be the support of the working people's power in the DRA. It is called upon to strengthen the people's unity for joint actions to ensure a consistent and full development of the national democratic revolution. The PDPA is to become part of the front as the vanguard political force.

Babrak Karmal specially dwelt on Afghan-Soviet relations. He described his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union as a major political event after the triumph of the new stage of the April revolution, and of big international importance. The importance of the talks in Moscow goes beyond the framework of the current moment. By a number of aspects, he said, it transcends the framework of bilateral relations between the DRA and the USSR.

During the talks and conversations which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, Babrak Karmal emphasized, it was stated on the Soviet side that the Afghan people may continue to count on the Soviet people's support in the struggle for the building of a new society and in the cause of the defence of the achievements of their revolution. The accords reached during the visit are already being implemented and are being increasingly filled with concrete content. They are already having their positive effect on the situation in the region and on the DRA's position in the world.

Touching upon the questions of the DRA's foreign policy, the speaker again stressed that the struggle against the heightening of international tension by aggressive imperialist forces, for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and detente, and for an end to the arms race remains an important task of the DRA. On a regional plane the DRA is again reaffirming its readiness for a peaceful and democratic solution to disputable and unsolved problems in the interests of the peoples of the countries of the region and the whole world.

Babrak Karmal gave a high appraisal of the results of the visit to India by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and emphasized that they open new broad prospects and possibilities for a settlement of international problems, including the problems of the region, in a democratic and peaceful way.

He again recalled the peace initiative put forward by the Government of the DRA on May 14, this year. On a settlement of Afghanistan's relations with Iran and Pakistan, Babrak Karmal expressed regret that up to now no clear reply to the DRA's proposal has been received from the governments of Pakistan and Iran.

"We are once again offering to the governments of Pakistan and Iran to sit down at the table of negotiations and to solve the problems by political peaceful means. A further delay of the commencement of the talks may only strain the situation in the region still more and lead to unnecessary sacrifices and complications," Babrak Karmal emphasized.

It is significant, Babrak Karmal went on to say, that such a high representative meeting opens today on the day which is solemn and important to all of us--December 27. Exactly a year ago the sound patriotic forces of our party, the Revolutionary Council and the Armed Forces of the DRA, leaning on the unflagging determination of the peoples of Afghanistan to save the revolution, removed the criminal regime of H. Amin and thereby opened a new stage in the development of the April revolution. We have cleared the lofty ideals of the revolution from distortions and errors, and have restored the revolutionary principles and the revolutionary theory, he said.

Conference Concludes

LD272004 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec, TASS--The conference of national and patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan ended here today. Its delegates unanimously adopted an appeal of the national and patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressing readiness and the determination to pool their efforts in order to promote progress and prosperity of Afghanistan and to form the National Fatherland Front in accordance with the "basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" (the country's provisional Constitution).

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the guiding and directing force of the National Fatherland Front, just as the whole of the Afghan people, the appeal stresses.

Conference Declaration

LD291720 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 29 Dec, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports: Following is the abstracts from the declaration of the conference of the national and patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

Dear compatriots, brothers and sisters:

We the representatives of all national and patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in this historical conference declare our readiness and firm resolution for unity and exerting our efforts for ensuring the prosperity and blossoming of our beloved homeland and creation of the National Fatherland Front in accordance with the DRA fundamental principles.

All sincere women and men of our homeland, the youth and old, workers, peasants, intellectuals, craftsmen, ulema, mullahs, imans, mu'zzen, patriotic preachers, heads and members of tribes and kuchis, representatives of national and patriotic traders and capital holders can assume along with others, the deserving position for building the new and developed Afghanistan and defending it against the enemies.

It is only through such a big move that we can mobilise vast masses of our noble people to take active part in struggle for progress of the country and to fulfill the historical aspirations of those who are struggling towards blossoming and progress of Afghanistan, for unity and true cohesion of all patriotic forces of the country.

The need for such unity has always been felt. However, the conditions have become favourable only today for a true realisation of such unity, because the Sawr revolution and especially its new phase has paved the ground for realisation of such lofty objective.

It is obvious that only our revolutionary and popular government is able to ensure the real unity, and cohesion and sincere cooperation of the national and patriotic social and religious forces. The National Fatherland Front is the vast system of social and political organisations that get united all ranks of toilers, all patriotic forces of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, trade unions, cooperatives, democratic organisations for Afghan women and youth, unions for writers, artists, journalists, peace society, solidarity and friendship, high council of ulama and clergymen, trade and industries society, representatives of the tribes etc.

The guiding and directing force of the National Fatherland Front is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, that along with other participants will include in its composition as a vanguard political force. [sentence as received] The purpose of establishment of the National Fatherland Front is to mobilise, in pursuance with the PDPA policy, the majority of the members of the front and all noble people of Afghanistan to take active and conscious part in construction of new and blossoming Afghanistan, with the due respect to the principles. [as received]

We the participants of this conference authorise the selected high commission to take appropriate measure in holding the constituent congress of the DRA National Fatherland Front.

Long live our national revolutionary and patriotic unity.

Victory is ours.

Lapin Comment

LD291834 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The national patriotic forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have held a conference in Kabul. Some 1,500 delegates took part, that is workers, peasants, professionals, and representatives of other strata of society. Our commentator Valentin Lapin supplies these details:

The Kabul conference signified a landmark in the process of consolidation of the Afghan patriotic forces. It discussed the establishment of a massive social and political organization whose aim, as the Prime Minister Babrak Karmal has defined, will be to build up national unity in the struggle to attain the objectives put forth by the national democratic revolution. The organization is to be called the National Patriotic Front and conditions are ripe for its emergence. The bulk of the people in the country take an active part in carrying out the social and economic reforms of the Babrak Karmal government. A democratic agrarian reform is underway, aimed at giving land to every tiller. As industry develops, production of electricity has increased over the past year and so has gas extraction. Everywhere new schools and apartment houses are coming up. Many of the old irrigation canals have been repaired and new ones built.

It was especially noted at the conference that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have given and continue to give a lot of help with economic rehabilitation.

The people's government is doing all it can to raise living standards but hostile foreign forces are hampering the building of a new society in Afghanistan. Washington and Beijing are continuing to wage an undeclared war gainst the Afghan people, and some of America's allies have joined this aggressive campaign. The As-Sadat regime in Egypt is particularly active in this respect. Just a few days ago President as-Sadat promised to double supplies of arms to mercenaries who penetrate Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan. Under these circumstances the people of Afghanistan are closing ranks. As the Kabul conference showed, all sections of society back the proposal to set up the national patriotic front. Delegates to the meeting underlined the determination of the Afghan people to safeguard their revolutionary gains, independence and sovereignty.

POZNER VIEWS CURRENT AFGHAN SITUATION

LD290140 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Just about 1 year ago the Soviet Union, after a total of 13 appeals by the different governments of Afghanistan, agreed to render that country military aid as stipulated by the agreement that had been signed by the two countries a year before that in December 1978. I don't have to tell you how this was qualified by Western propaganda: invasion, aggression, Persian Gulf interests, expansion, imperialism. You name it, the media and political figures said it--in fact, are still saying it although not quite that passionately. Just a few days ago President Carter told reporters in Plains, where he went for the Christmas holiday, that the USSR had made a serious blunder when it decided to invade Afghanistan and that the people would not be subjugated. The idea has, of course, been all along that the people of Afghanistan do not support their government and would, if not cowed by Soviet tanks, overthrow it. They are, you are told, killing Soviet soldiers wholesale, blah, blah, blah. We know the story. And finally, these freedom fighters--that's how they are billed--are supposed to be the most noble of men, committed to the great cause of liberty and hiding behind virtually every rock.

At times though, this fantasy meets with reality and is a calamity for the former. A case in point is the letter Lord Nicholas Bethell, one of the more rabid Tory anti-Sovieteers, wrote to THE TIMES urging the new Reagan administration to furnish greater aid to the national Islamic front for Afghanistan which, said his lordship, controls 120,000 guerillas inside the country, more than 80 percent of the total. This information came from the head of this alleged guerrilla army, one Seyyed Ahmed Gailani, an exdealer in foreign cars in Kabul who now sits in a lavish office in Peshawar, Pakistan, where he receives foreign journalists and lords. This time the Gailani-Bethell concoction backfired. Trevor Fishlock, the TIMES correspondent who was covering Afghanistan from Delhi, answered Bethell's letter thus, and I quote: Wishful thinking and misconceptions about the fighting in Afghanistan make it easy for the unwary to fall foul of the Afghanistan numbers game. The war, as it is believed to be in some Western minds, does not always bear relation to the war that really is. He further writes: All the Peshawar groups exaggerate their figures, and no one who has visited them would place any reliance on the numbers of the men they say they have or on the specious claims the number of of Russians they have killed and the tanks and aircraft they have destroyed.

I would add this: The people of Afghanistan revolted in April 1978. They revolted against the feudal lords and traders who oppressed them, and ever since then--I underline that--those same reactionaries have tried to overthrow the government. Those forces have been supported in the way of money and arms by the West, by Pakistan, by China, much in the same way as the white armies were supported in this country after our revolution. And after nearly 3 years those same self-styled freedom fighters who fight for nothing but the power they lost, the power to exploit their own people, have achieved nothing. Life in Afghanistan is in a process of normalization, and while not everything has been settled, the trend is clear enough. Of course, that does not suit some people, but trying to distort facts while making believe they don't exist has never led to anything but humiliation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CZYREK VISIT TO MOSCOW

Report on Talks

LD291229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit of J. Czyrek, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, to the USSR"]]

[Text] At the Soviet Government's invitation, Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 25-26 December 1980.

Comrade J. Czyrek was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and J. Czyrek in a businesslike atmosphere, in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely mutual understanding. During the talks there was a very thorough exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and cooperation between the USSR and Poland and also some topical problems of the contemporary international situation.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and Poland, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism and peace. They stressed the significance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland as the firm foundation of comprehensive collaboration between the two countries in the interests of their peoples, of the socialist community and of the stability of peaceful relations and security on the European Continent. The USSR and Poland will continue closely cooperating and collaborating with the fraternal socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA frameworks.

Particular note was taken of the great importance of the recent meetings and discussions between L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kania in terms of further strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the successful implementation of agreements between the USSR and Poland in the sphere of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties and examined the tasks involved in further developing bilateral relations along state and social lines.

A.A. Gromyko reported on current preparations in the Soviet Union for the 26th CPSU Congress, on the main results of the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and on the plans for the future economic and social development of Soviet society.

J. Czyrek described progress in implementing the Fifth and Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions, the start of preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress and the development of the situation in the country. He stressed that, as the PZPR leaders stated at the 5 December 1980 Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact state leaders, Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state and a firm link in the common family of socialist countries.

The exchange of opinions confirmed complete unity of views on the development of the international situation and on the topicality of the appraisals made and the conclusions reached at the Warsaw conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (May 1980) and at the recent meeting of the fraternal countries' party and state leaders in Moscow, which was an event of exceptional political significance and a reaffirmation of the socialist community's unity in the struggle to improve the international climate. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union and Poland are utterly determined to continue doing their utmost to help defend and strengthen detente even under the more difficult international conditions and to affirm it as the leading trend in international relations.

The sides attach particular importance to further strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe in full accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, to supplementing political detente with military detente and to expanding equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among states. The progress of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was examined from this angle.

Proceeding from the conviction that the vital interests of all European countries and peoples would be served by agreement on effective measures to reduce military confrontation in Europe, the Soviet Union and Poland deem it important that the Madrid meeting take the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

A realistic basis for the Madrid meeting to resolve the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is offered, in both sides' opinion, by the Polish proposal of 8 December 1980, which expresses a joint initiative by the fraternal socialist countries. In addition, the Soviet Union and Poland are ready to give their full attention to studying other appropriate proposals with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable understanding on convening a conference. They are also ready to make a positive contribution to collective efforts by the Madrid meeting states along all avenues leading to the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. They advocate here that the next phase of the Madrid meeting proceed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and that the meeting as a whole end in practical agreements on all sections of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union and Poland have regarded and continue to regard limiting and halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, as the most major task in the struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace. It was stressed in this connection that NATO decisions--both those taken last year and those reached most recently--are creating an additional threat of a further arms race unfolding on the European Continent.

All experience of international life in the postwar years confirms that the task of limiting strategic arms is assuming increasing urgency and importance. The sides also expressed interest in the success of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. They advocated the achievement of concrete results at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and expressed the conviction that the recent proposals by the socialist countries taking part in those talks create the essential preconditions for successful progress in the talks.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are resolute supporters of the idea of securing a turn away from confrontation toward dialogue and from the exacerbation toward the settlement of conflicts, and of eliminating existing centers and preventing the emergence of new centers of international tension in any region of the world.

The USSR and Poland consistently favor the achievement of an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, up to and including the creation of their own independent state, and guaranteed sovereignty and security for all states in the region.

They expressed concern in connection with the continuing military conflict between Iraq and Iran, arguing that all outside interference should be barred and supporting the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means.

A.A. Gromyko and J. Czyrek reaffirmed the Soviet Union and Poland's solidarity with the DRA's struggle to implement the aims of the April revolution and build a new life. The USSR and Poland continue to advocate reaching a political settlement in connection with Afghanistan--a settlement which must reliably guarantee that imperialist interference in its internal affairs is completely halted and is not resumed in the future.

The Polish side assessed the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India as a major contribution to strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world and declared full support for the proposals which he advanced on the Soviet Union's behalf on peace and security in the Gulf zone--proposals which open up new possibilities for creating a normal, calm situation in that region.

In connection with the 35th UN General Assembly session just ended it was noted that, despite the very complex and contradictory current situation in the world, most countries are not permitting themselves to be diverted from the course of preserving detente and are in favor of equal cooperation among states, of curbing the arms race and of consolidating international peace and security.

The Soviet-Polish talks held in the course of the visit demonstrated once again the inviolability of the fraternal alliance, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and between the two countries' peoples.

On behalf of the PZPR leadership of the Polish Government J. Czyrek invited A.A. Gromyko to pay an official friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec, TASS--The alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union have been and will remain the foundation of People's Poland's foreign policy. Our main task remains to be a strengthening of this alliance with the land on the soviets, writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

The newspaper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party is commenting today on the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR of member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of Poland Josef Czyrek. He was received by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and held talks with member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The Polish people have received with great satisfaction the course and the results of the meetings and talks, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

We find in them a comfirmation of a deepening unanimity of views, of close all-round mutual cooperation, as well as a well-wishing understanding of the efforts by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish people for overcoming the present difficulties. The meetings and talks in Moscow have been another evidence of the strength of the fraternal alliance, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Poland, between the peoples of both countries.

The USSR and Poland, the newspaper points out, regard the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries as a great asset serving the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples, the cause of stabilising peace in Europe.

In the spirit of the recent meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania and party and government leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the sides have again stressed that Poland has been, is and will be a socialist state, a firm link in the socialist community, and the Polish people will be able to overcome under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party the difficulties that have cropped up in their way.

The Soviet Union and Poland, the article stresses, have resolutely condemned the attempts of imperialist and other reactionary circles at carrying out subversive work against socialist Poland, at interfering in its home affairs and its relations of alliance, which are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, to use the events in Poland for escalating the arms race, whipping up anti-communist hysteria and tensions in the world.

Shalygin Commentary

LD291548 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] In our commentary that follows, Yuriy Shalygin considers the official visit of friendship to this country by the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, and his talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko:

The visit and talks naturally attracted a good deal of interest because the situation in Poland and Poland's relations with other countries have been in the limelight for some time. In view of this, it's highly important that the talks reaffirmed the close friendship and cooperation between this country and Poland. At the moment, Poland is trying to overcome the difficulties it has encountered in building a socialist society. President Brezhnev, speaking to Foreign Minister Czyrek, wished the people of Poland speedy results and said he felt sure that they would overcome their difficulties under the guidance of the Polish United Workers' Party. Saying this, President Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's attitude towards Poland. Other countries of the socialist community hold to the same attitude. Early this month all seven members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization made this position clear after its summit meeting here in Moscow. They stated their solidarity with socialist Poland, the United Workers Party and the Polish people, and since this summit they have shown this solidarity by increasing shipments of food, raw materials, fuel and equipment that Poland needs. The Soviet Union, for one, is investing $1.3 billion in additional supplies and loans, and considerable help is coming from the German Democratic Republic and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

Now what Poland needs is a calm situation. But imperialist groups abroad are determined to keep up pressure to ensure turmoil, their campaign of provocations is frankly aimed at destabilizing socialism in Poland. The U.S. administration has taken a lead in this campaign and is doing what it can to involve all the NATO members. The socialist countries cannot ignore this development. During the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow, both sides condemned the attempts of the imperialists and other reactionary groups to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and in its relations of socialist internationalism with its allies. Foreign Minister Czyrek underlined during the talks that Poland was, is and will remain a socialist state and reliable member of the family of socialist nations.

WORKERS MOVEMENT VETERANS SEND APPEAL TO PZPR

LD291918 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec, TASS--A meeting of veterans of the Polish workers' movement was held in Katowice to discuss the present situation in the country. The newspaper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA reports that the participants in the meeting adopted an open letter to all members of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP).

Being aware of our responsibility in regard to the working class and all working people of the country, in regard to the fraternal socialist countries and all of the international camp of struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, the letters says, we address an appeal to all PUWP members to speed up the process of the activisation and consolidation of our party, its political leadership in the struggle for the liquidation of the distortions and mistakes of the recent past, the process of the punishment of all those responsible for this state of affairs, the restoration of confidence among the masses and the elaboration of a consistent programme of socialist transformations, corresponding to the interests of the working people.

The letter stresses that every party member should be aware of his full responsibility, particularly today, when the basic duty is to lead the country out of a state of deep crisis. The letter points out that forces hostile to socialism want to intercept and subordinate the movement of the working masses in order to make the situation in the country still more tense, leading things to the growing threat of counter-revolution, stronger material and political support on the part of the most reactionary circles of the West and ultimately to the loss of all gains achieved by the working masses in the post-war period. Our duty is to block the way to these forces and mount a resolute struggle to disclose the true aims and intentions of the enemies of socialism in Poland, the veterans stress. They demand taking resolute measures against all manifestations of activity which is hostile to socialism, pointing out that to curb the enemies of socialism by means of the mobilization and activization of broad masses of the working people for the struggle to implement a programme of socialist transformations is the only way to overcome the current crisis, consolidate and accelerate further socialist changes. One of the decisive conditions to solve this task is the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist workers' party and the consolidation of its ranks around the decisions of the 6th and 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. This can be done, the letter says, only in the process of uncompromised struggle against ideologically alien people, political double-facedness, struggle against representatives of alien ideology and mode of life, opportunists, careerists, for whom there is no place in the party. The PUWP should strengthen the confidence in itself of the working class and all men of labour.

For the sake of the fulfillment of the masses' aims, interests and aspirations, which only socialism can ensure, for the sake of the cause for which many of our comrades have given their lives, the letter says in conclusion, we call for unity around the party's ideological and polical platform against the forces which strive for the return and consolidation of old social relations, unity in the struggle for our country's socialist future, for the ensurance of material and spiritual conditions of life and the development of all working people in Poland.

JAGIELSKI, KISIEL, ARKHIPOV HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

LD291734 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] A Polish Government delegation led by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, arrived in Moscow today. Talks were held between Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Nikolay Baybakov and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

In the course of the talks the prospects for the development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation were discussed. Special attention was dedicated to bilateral relations in connection with drafting Poland's 1981 socioeconomic plan. Problems pertaining to the completion of the coordination of plans of the Soviet Union and Poland for the years 1981-85 were also discussed.

Henryk Kisiel, vice president of the Council of Ministers ot the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the planning commission at the Council of Ministers of Poland was also present at the talks.

USSR-SFRY TIES VIEWED ON YUGOSLAV ARMY JUBILEE

LD240939 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Col V. Semin pegged to Yugoslav People's Army Day: "Created in Battles"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) was born in the heat of the Yugoslav peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation, in the fire of battles against the German fascist aggressors. On 22 December 1941, at the behest of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee, the No 1 proletarian strike brigade was formed on the basis of partisan detachments. It became the nucleus of the regular Yugoslav People's Liberation Army. This day is celebrated annually as the YPA's birthday.

After the war, during the building of a new society the YPA grew strong along with the country, with the development of its economy, and culture, science and technology. The YPA's organizational structure improved and it was provided with new weapons and combat equipment. The YPA is now a modern, well-trained army with skilled military cadres.

Relations of friendship and cooperation were formed and are continuing to develop between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia. Visits by military delegations and warships are very significant in terms of their development. For example, this year has seen reciprocal visits in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality by workers ot the Soviet Army and Navy Political Directorate and political workers of the Split naval district and military journalists. There are businesslike ties between working people in military educational establishments and military museums and between military historians and artists.

"Constant contacts in the state sphere," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "cooperation between public organizations, exchange of cultural values and direct contacts between working people--all these are a daily part of Soviet-Yugoslav relations." The Soviet Union has proceeded and still proceeds on the basis that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, sealed by strong historical traditions, the memory of combat fraternity and internationalist solidarity in the struggle for communist ideals, is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and is our common asset.

On the 39th anniversary of the YPA, Soviet servicemen send their Yugoslav comrades in arms sincere congratulations on their holiday and wish them new successes in further improving their military expertise for the good of peace and socialism.

U.S. WILL STATION PLANES AT DANISH AIR BASES

LD291852 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 29 Dec 80

["In the Interests of the Pentagon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Defence Minister Poul Sogaard of Denmark has announced the intention of his government to enlarge four Danish military air bases at which 120 American Airforce planes are to be stationed. The minister said that these bases will be reconstructed, or to be more exact, adapted for the Pentagon's needs in order to "strengthen urgently NATO's northern flank." Although Washington has taken upon itself a considerable portion of expenses on the re-equipment of these bases, the Danish tax-payers will also have to pay for NATO's new military preparations in the territory of their country.

Copenhagen has officially proclaimed more than once its immutable policy not to establish foreign military bases and not to station foreign troop contingents in Danish territory in peace-time. But from the military point of view the use by American planes of the four strong-points, announced by the Danish Defence Ministry, amounts in fact to the basing of these planes in Danish territory. This contradiction between Copenhagen's official assurances and reality becomes still more striking if we consider the fact that Denmark already has NATO's arms and ammunition depots in its territory.

As is known, the Pentagon recently demanded of Denmark that it automatically increase its military spending by a minimum of 3 per cent a year in real terms. The Danish Government stated that it cannot meet this demand because of serious economic difficulties experienced by the country. Now Washington seems to have made a new demand on its junior NATO partner. In any case the idea of modernizing Danish bases for use by American war planes does not come from Denmark. Pleading the need for "strengthening NATO's northern flank", the Pentagon is drawing Denmark into a dangerous build-up of military preparations which, far from serving the interests of its security, jeopardise its national interests. American pressure on Denmark is part of the present noticeable increase in NATO's military activity in the north of Europe. This activity finds expression, for instance, in the plans to establish depots of heavy American equipment in the territory of Norway, Denmark's neighbour, and frequent NATO's exercises held in the region. All this testifies to attempts to destabilise peace and security in the north of Europe. It must be clear to Denmark, just as to other Nordic countries, that the way to strengthen security in the region is not by stepping up war preparations but by expanding all-round cooperation, and by jointly searching for solutions that would keep the region outside the sphere of tension and conflicts. This position is consistently supported by the Soviet Union.

KOVALOV COMMENTS ON PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER

LD281908 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Eduard Kovalov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, President Eanes named Francisco Pinto Balsemao--who was recently elected president of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party--prime minister of Portugal. What chances of success [word indistinct] does Pinto Balsemao have and what is the outlook for his government? We share the view of many political observers in Portugal that it is sometimes very difficult to forecast the lines of action of a man who has just taken high office not as the outcome of a long struggle, but purely because of a fortuitous combination of circumstances, as occurred in Portugal. Moreover, in this case he is obliged, on the one hand, to continue the policies of his predecessor and, on the other, he is obliged to introduce certain changes into the previous policy, based on reality and the peculiarities of his own personality.

The situation facing a new leader, especially in the initial stages, is difficult, because many of his colleagues prefer to keep their options open and try to avoid accepting long-term commitments. For this reason, new leadership almost always takes on a transitory character. All these factors exist today.

From what is emerging from Lisbon it is evident that Pinto Balsemao is different in many ways from the previous leader of the socialist party. [as heard] He is more tolerant of other people's points of view, even when they do not belong to his party. His own political views are more moderate and more rational. He is more frequently disposed to accept compromises dictated by the real situation. Pinto Balsemao is one of the few leaders of the alliance of rightwing parties who in the past has not attacked the present president of the republic, General Eanes. All this makes it possible for Pinto Balsemao to establish a normal political relationship with the present president. This is essential if troublesome clashes between the president and the democratic alliance government are to be avoided. Observers in Lisbon believe that the new government of Pinto Balsemao will be capable of conducting a more flexible policy and that it will try to maintain a dialogue with the president and the leftwing opposition. However, there is a problem here. We have no sympathy with the recent statement by Pinto Balsemao that he considered contacts with representatives of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] an impossibility. The history of Portugal since the April revolution shows that, in its present situation, the country cannot be governed properly without taking into account the influence of the PCP among the popular masses nor without taking into account the opinion of communists on internal and foreign policy. There can be no doubt that in drawing up his program the new prime minister must take account of the results of the last presidential elections, in which the electorate supported President Eanes' policies.

It is no secret that some aspects of his policies regarding both domestic and foreign affairs, diverge sharply from the political direction taken by the alliance of rightist parties over the last few months. It would be unreal to expect changes in the alliance's program, but in practice these changes are inevitable. This applies to the problem of revising the Constitution, which, according to the parties of the left and to President Eanes, is only possible within the terms of the Constitution and by democratic means, that is via a majority of two-thirds of the deputies in the parliament and not via an anticonstitutional referendum imposed by the right. It applies also to the defense of many of the socioeconomic conquests of the 25 April revolution and the problem of the nature of the country's foreign policy. Observers in Lisbon take the view--and it is one which I share--that the forthcoming change of foreign minister gives rise to a confidence that the most objectionable aspects of the previous government's foreign policy--which was entirely at the behest of NATO and the outgoing American administration--will be eliminated and that there will be positive changes in the country's foreign policy.

In the first press conference to be held after the elections, General Eanes said that he saw no sense in installing U.S. and NATO nuclear weapons and aircraft carriers on Portuguese territory or in Portuguese waters. The president has repeatedly come out in favor of the development of normal good-neighborly relations with all countries independent of their sociopolitical systems, including the Portuguese-speaking developing countries in Africa and the socialist countries in Europe. On 7 December, the Portuguese electorate voted in favor of this foreign policy for Portugal which rejects the primitive anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of the previous government. They voted for good-neighborly relations with all countries and for the foreign policy born on 25 April.

Of course, all this is no more than a brief preliminary analysis of the various factors which will exert an influence on the new Portuguese Government's activity in the first few weeks of its existence. Perhaps our preliminary reactions will have to be totally revised after the approval and publication of Pinto Balsemao's government program.

ATTACK ON SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN DENOUNCED

TA300813 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners, our commentator Igor Savchenko writes: The piratic attack on the USSR Embassy in Iran that took place on 27 December, has aroused the intense disgust of the Soviet Union's public circles. Despite the fact that Iranian authorities were informed in advance of the preparation of this attack, they did not take effective measures to prevent it. As a result the extraterritoriality of the Soviet Embassy was grossly violated by a group of ruffian elements armed with clubs, stones and knives. The lives of members of the embassy staff were threatened, the flag of the USSR was insulted and serious damage was caused to the embassy building.

In the protest note handed to the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, it is stated: It was only after numerous demands by the Soviet ambassador to Iran that the Iranian authorities intervened in this affair and took measures to oust the attackers from the embassy's grounds. In its protest over the glaring violation of the extraterritoriality of the Soviet diplomatic representation in Tehran, the USSR Government insists that the Iranian authorities take effective measures and create the necessary conditions to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such cases in the future. The Soviet Government expects that those who organized and staged the piratic attack on the Soviet Embassy in Iran will be strictly punished.

The Soviet Union's very broad public circles are in agreement with this protest. We believe that Iran's patriotic public circles, as well, totally share this disgust of the Soviet Union's public circles, for these circles fully comprehend that the aim of this piratic attack is to harm the Soviet Union's legitimate interests and also the vital interests of Iran itself. Iran's patriotic public circles have repeatedly stressed that Soviet-Iranian neighborly relations and cooperation are a reassuring guarantee of this country's independence in the face of the pressure of imperialist forces who are attempting to place the yoke of neocolonialism on the neck of the Iranian people.

I remember that Mr Kasemi, our listener from Tehran, following the victorious days of the anti-monarchical revolution in Iran, wrote: We, Iran's patriots, in our struggle against imperialism rely on the friendly policy of the Soviet Union toward Iran.

It was not in vain that pro-imperialist circles in Iran repeatedly attempted anti-Soviet provocations and strove to separate Iran from its loyal friends in the international arena, thus weakening your country in its resistance in the face of pressure by the imperialists. The recent piratic attack on the Soviet Embassy in Tehran is one of these dangerous provocations. It is very unfortunate that Iran does not take the necessary steps to confront these provocations.

KUVALDIN COMMENT ON KISSINGER'S MIDEAST TOUR

LD291830 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes: Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now on a tour of Middle Eastern countries, has arrived in Cairo. Apart from Egypt, he is to visit Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Oman and Morocco.

Although Henry Kissinger describes his trip as "private" one, it was undertaken with the approval of the new American administration to which he is to report on his tour. Kissinger, writes the paris newspaper LE MATIN, is returning to the old practice of "shuttle diplomacy". He wants to show by his trip that "the new administration will listen attentively to his advice." Thus, an attempt is being made to revitalise the notorious Camp David process which was emphatically rejected by the Arabs. Henry Kissinger also stated that one of his tasks would be to try and increase the number of parties to the Camp David accords by drawing Jordan into them.

The two odd years that have passed since the conclusion of the separate American-Egyptian-Israeli deal have clearly demonstrated its anti-Arab, anti-Palestinian essence. This is evidenced specifically by the attempts made to impose a project for so-called "administrative autonomy" on the Palestinians, an autonomy on which agreement was to be reached in May this year within the framework of the Camp David accords.

Developments in the Middle East have shown that all talk by the participants of the separate deal concerning their "desire for a just peace" are in fact only a smokescreen to cover up the real aims of the collusion, namely to perpetuate the occupation regime in the Arab lands seized by Israel, to emasculate the Palestine problem, to create conditions for increasing American military presence in the region, to divide the front of Arab states opposed to Zionist aggression, and to strike a blow at the Arab anti-imperialist forces. The Camp David collusion has in fact increased tension in the Middle East and left the Israeli aggressors free to make new impudent sallies against neighbouring Arab countries. Under a far-fetched pretext of making Israel "more cooperative" the United States is increasing military and financial aid to Tel Aviv. As a result the Israeli expansionists are growing more impudent and openly ignore the U.N. decisions. In 1981, this aid will amount to 2.1 billion dollars, which is almost a half of all American foreign aid.

No one today doubts the fact that the Camp David deal is linked directly with the CIA. This is also borne out by data from American sources. Thus, W. Eveland, former CIA adviser, writes in his book "Ropes of Sand: America's failure in the Middle East" that As-Sadat's closet political adviser Hasan al-'Tuhami, who was known in the CIA under the cover name of "Junior", played the key part in the preparation of the Camp David agreements. It was Al-Tuhami who had a secret meeting with Moshe Dayan in Rabat. This meeting eventually led up to As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Al-Tuhami was also As-Sadat's chief adviser during the Camp David talks with President Carter.

Henry Kissinger's current Middle East tour and his statements testify to an intention to pass down the bankrupt Camp David policy as heritage to the new American administration. Evidently they in Washington refuse as before to recognize the obvious fact that a really lasting and just settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and ensurance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state.

IZVESTIYA SCORES WEST'S PRESENCE IN MIDEAST

LD291329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Vlasov: "The Near East: The Path to Peace"]

[Text] Carter's crushing defeat at the presidential elections has elicited differing responses among the political circles of the Near and Middle Eastern countries toward the heritage he has left behind. Tel Aviv and Cairo are hastening the persuade the new U.S. president that the Camp David agreements should be preserved as "the basis for a Near East settlement."

In some countries warnings are being issued to the future Republican administration that it should avoid repeating the errors of its predecessors and take a critical look at U.S. actions. The U.S. media reports of the new U.S. president's intention to retain Carter's formula elaborated during the Camp David meeting in September 1978 are being received with wariness and alarm.

Many representatives of the Arab world are asking justified questions: When will the United States finally realize that the Arab national liberation movement is irreversible? How much longer will the Near East remain a power keg?

At Camp David As-Sadat betrayed the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. So-called "administrative autonomy," signifying the oblivion for the Palestinian people's inalianable national rights and the perpetuation of Israel's occupation of the Arab lands it seized in 1967, was foisted on them instead of the right to create their own state. The "Camp David spirit" contained the seeds of discord. And today it may be said with perfect confidence that it has played a destabilizing role in the Near and Middle East and has added fuel to the conflict situation.

One of the main issues--the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state--was excluded from the agenda of the trilateral talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt. Israel was encouraged to undertake aggressive new actions against the Arab peoples and primarily the Arab people of Palestine. The escalation of terror in the occupied territories, the resumption of Israeli attacks on the southern regions of Lebanon--all this pointed to the desire to eliminate the PLO and deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their lawful rights.

At the same time the United States was cranking up its military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The number of its warships there increased with unprecedented rapidity. To its own missile carriers and aircraft carriers the United States added the pennants of several of its NATO allies. The numerical strength of this armada reached close to 60. The Pentagon's actions in expanding the network of U.S. military bases also present a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Why was this concentration of offensive weapons in this region necessary? Some Western politicians reply: to "defend national interests" and "oil supply routes." But no one has threatened them, still less has committed any actions threatening oil supply routes. It is perfectly obvious that the very presence of the foreign warships equipped with missiles, aircraft, helicopters and other weapons is promoting the growth of tension and creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and danger in the region. The Strait of Hormuz is an overstrained sector of the world's sea routes where tankers carrying oil proceed literally one behind the other, at 10-minute intervals. Leaving aside direct acts of provocation, even straightforward carelessness and negligence can lead to dangerous and very grave consequences there.

There are people who allege hypocritically that the U.S. military bases and the West's military presence serve as a "stabilizing factor" in the Near East. But the question then arises: Why has this factor not prevented the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq? On the other hand, there is information that those who declare a region thousands of kilometers from their country to be a "zone of vital interests" were themselves responsible for promoting the kindling of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

What talk can there be of a "stabilizing factor" if quite recently there was an announcement across the Atlantic of "the new U.S. nuclear policy for the Near and Middle East" providing for the delivery of nuclear bombs to this region, if sinister calculations of U.S. combat units in the air and on the sea are being made, and if the United States has stockpiled in the Persian Gulf region military equipment and materiel for 12,000 marines and 500 aircraft? What talk can there be of stability in the region when Israel and Egypt are inciting the West to active military intervention in the affairs of Iran and Iraq?

Some Western information media have gone to considerable trouble to misinform their readers and present the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict as a purely "Arab" or "Muslim" phenomenon. On this foundation recommendations are made that advantage be taken of the tense situation taking shape in order to implement solutions which were not achieved in the past. Thus "forecasters" have emerged who would like to use the factor of the considerable damage which the two oil-extracting countries are incurring as the result of hostilities to split the community of oil-producing countries and attempt to appropriate the right to dispose of their natural resources uncontrolled.

These same "forecasters" believe that with the aid of the fueling and expansion of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict it would be possible to divert the Arab peoples' attention from the struggle against the Camp David agreements and to introduce into Arab political usage the idea of the possible repeal of the decision of the 1974 conference of heads of Arab states regarding the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

There has emerged a sinister design for dividing the Arabs by creating a new military alliance of some Arab countries to provide--to use the terminology of the U.S. military department highly interested in the matter--a system of "internal mutual security." In actual fact what is envisaged is pitting these countries against the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front whose members--Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Algeria and the PLO--were the first to expose As-Sadat's capitulationist stance and to come out in support of an all-embracing and just settlement of the situation in the Near East. By its principled and consistent position the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has won respect far beyond the Arab East.

The aggravation of the Near East situation has shown once more that a policy based on false allegations of "the Soviet military threat" leads to grave consequences, primarily for its creators. This is borne out by events in other parts of the world. Whenever a din is raised over the "Soviet threat" the world comes up against manifestations of interventionist ambitions and imperialist diktat. And today, in pushing the new U.S. president to preserve the Camp Daivd agreements, some immoderately hotheaded people are inventing "secret plans" by Moscow and Damascus aimed...at swallowing up the Near East and putting the West on famine rations with regard to oil. In signing the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria, the two sides firmly stressed that it was not aimed against third countries and was dictated by the interests of peace and cooperation in the Near and Middle East.

The position of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving peoples with respect to a Near East settlement is extremely clear and politically sound and it takes into account the interests of all sides concerned. This policy was enshrined in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration. An all-embracing, lasting and just settlement is possible on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories it occupies and the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine and the safeguarding of their legitimate rights, including their inalienable right to create their own state, and equally on the basis of the safeguarding of the rights of all states of the Near East to independent existence and development.

Naturally, the Soviet Union is far from indifferent to the fact that dangerous interventionist plans are being played out in a region close to its border. "We want the creation of a normal, calm atmosphere here," L.I. Brezhnev has noted. The Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek special, selfish interests in the Near East and other parts of the world. "The USSR," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech to the Indian parliamentarians, "has no intention of encroaching either on the Near East's oil or on its transportation route."

The overwhelming majority of peoples of the Near and Middle Eastern countries welcomed with hope and optimism the Soviet head of state's proposal on reciprocal commitments with regard to the Persian Gulf countries. The five points of the Soviet proposals are linked together by the common idea of peace, security and cooperation.

The refusal to create foreign bases in the Persian Gulf region and adjacent islands and to deploy nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction there would remove one destabilizing factor and considerably reduce tension. The renunciation of the use of weapons and noninterference in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf region countries would open the way to peace talks and the settlement of conflicts by political means.

Respect for the nonaligned status chosen by the Persian Gulf region states and their noninvolvement in military groupings of which nuclear powers are members would turn the countries of this region into equal partners free from the burden of additional military expenditure which takes away funds so necessary for resolving internal socioeconomic problems.

Respect for the sovereign right of the states of this region to their natural resources would help to create the just international economic system advocated by the developing countries. The undertaking to create no obstacles or threats of any kind to normal trade exchange and the utilization of sea routes linking the states of this region with other countries of the world would help to develop peaceful mutually advantageous trade ties, and both oil-extracting and oil-consuming countries would feel real benefit from this situation.

The Soviet head of government's [as published] proposals have been welcomed as exceptionally important and of a historic nature. Many press organs called them "a peace plan for the Persian Gulf" and are voicing the hope that the United States, the other Western countries, China, Japan, and all states which display interest in them will respond with specific deeds.

The implementation of the "peace plan for the Persian Gulf" would undoubtedly open up the way to the normalization of the situation in both the Near and Middle East. Only restraint and sanity and the quest for peace, not interventionist plans, can ensure a just settlement.

KORNILOV SCORES AS-SADAT'S AFGHANISTAN PLANS

LD291647 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 29 Dec 80

["Farce in Cairo"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: There is a lot of noise coming from the Nile banks where in Cairo the so-called league of Arab and Moslem peoples is now in session. Inasmuch as this "league" has really nothing to do with the Arab and Moslem peoples and is only a puppet organization set up by the order of the As-Sadat regime, President as-Sadat appears as the main character in the show he has himself staged.

What tricks doesn't he use to show himself to be "a defender of the Moslem world". Now he talks about the holding of a provocative "Afghan week", now he declares his intention to give clothes from his own wardrobe to the bandits who make raids on the DRA, now he announces in his militaristic zeal plans for "redoubling" arms shipments to counter-revolutionary anti-Afghan groupings who have entrenched themselves in Pakistan, or even, as the French press reports, for supplying them with ground-to-air missiles.

There is hardly any need to talk about the Egyptian president's attempts to pose as "defender of all Moslems" since all the world knows that it was As-Sadat who betrayed the interests of the Arab world by concluding, on U.S. prompting, the separate Camp David deal, and it was as a result of his policy that the Israeli aggressors have been able to this day to occupy and annex the Arab territories they seized as well as Jerusalem where the holy places of three religions, including the Moslem religion, are located. Nor is there any need to comment on As-Sadat's intention to give some of the clothes from his wardrobe to the mercenaries and terrorists who make attacks on the DRA: After all it is Mr President's own business whom to present with his discarded gowns and trousers.

But one cannot fail to mention some of the scenes of the Cairo show. It is well known that Washington and Beijing spend, already today, big funds on the maintenance in the territory of Pakistan of more than 60 bases and strong-points where anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs are trained and equipped for armed attacks against the DRA. These attacks, just as other forms of imperialist interference in the affairs of a sovereign country, are the main and only obstacle to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. So now, as it follows from A. as-Sadat's statements, he intends to make a "new contribution" toward building up tension in the region? It is quite clear that a heavier flow of arms to bandits and terrorists who are smuggled into the DRA for subversive actions on Afghan soil, can only aggravate the situation.

There is one more thing which cannot be passed by in silence. Inasmuch as President as-Sadat announced his intention to supply the counter-revolutionaries with ground-to-air missiles, apart from other types of arms, the legitimate question arises. How and through whose territory is Cairo planning to supply these arms to the bandits? Do the Egyptian rulers intend this time, too, to use the territory of Pakistan as a kind of "transshipment base"? And since this is so--do the Pakistani authorities realise to what a serious danger they expose their own country by agreeing to make it a staging area for the transportation of missiles to the anti-Afghan bandit formations?

.... The farce in Cairo continues, and more belligerent speeches are made there. But the masterminds of this show seem to forget that the firm determination of the Afghan people, who rely on the assistance of their friends and allies to uphold the gains of the revolution, doom to failure in advance all the plans of the counter-revolutionaries, irrespective of whether they will wear American khaki, Chinese padded clothes or the trousers of President as-Sadat in their new campaign against Afghanistan.

BAKU RADIO TO START MORNING PERSIAN SERVICE

GF291535 Baku International Service in Persian to Iran 1400 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Due to repeated requests from our Iranian audience concerning a change in our programs, we will change Baku radio's Persian service on 1 January 1981. To comply with the requests of our dear listeners, we will establish a morning broadcast 0700-0745 Tehran time [0330-0415 GMT]. Baku radio's other Persian programs will be twice daily at 1730-1830 [1400-1500 GMT] and 2200-2245 Tehran Time [1830-1915 GMT].

Dear listeners, please write and tell what you think about our program times.

EL SALVADOR SUFFERING UNDER 'STATE TERRORISM'

PY291554 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 Dec 80

["Focus on El Salvador" by Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] Christmas festivities are drawing near. However, this time Christmas Eve will not be too merry for most Salvadorans because the violence unleashed in this Central American country has become hair raising.

According to the report issued by the Salvadoran human rights commission, 470 persons were murdered during the past 18 days. (Maria Lela Garcia Vellar), chairman of the human rights commission, rightly states that there is state terrorism in El Salvador. This statement of the Salvadoran human rights champion clearly shows the hypocrisy and duplicity of remarks recently made by the president of the government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte. The latter tried to justify repressive government actions by saying that they were aimed at putting an end to clashes between ultrarightist and ultraleftist elements.

It is well known, however, that the ultrarightist paramilitary groups operate with the blessings of the army and the police--that is to say, with the blessing of the government. Furthermore the so-called president is merely a figurehead for the reactionary faction of the army and wields no true political power. This power is in the hands of Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta and commander in chief of the armed forces. Without his consent Duarte can do absolutely nothing.

Ecuadoran President Jaime Roldos recently stated that the new president of El Salvador is rapidly becoming the new Bordaberry of Latin America. As you may recall, dear listeners, President Bordaberry was the front man of the Uruguayan military men. Colonel Gutierrez also has a boss: the Washington government. This boss is quite worried about the current events in El Salvador.

PRAVDA, the organ of Soviet communists, published an article today entitled "New Intervention in El Salvador Is Being Prepared." It is the United States that is preparing it, of course. According to PRAVDA, the team of presidential advisers has recommended that Washington prepare joint military intervention under the cover of the OAS or, should this prove to be impossible, joint intervention of U.S., Guatemalan and Honduran armed forces.

The United States has decided to prevent El Salvador from becoming another Nicaragua. Washington believes, moreover, that should this happen it could ignite popular uprisings in Guatemala and Honduras. The Salvadoran democrats say that in view of this, they have only one course open: armed struggle. The junta was forced to admit yesterday that Guerrilla commandos have inflicted considerable casualties on government troops during the latest clashes.

The Salvadoran fighters for democracy need solidarity. Mexican Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo has urged the world to strengthen this solidarity. In the meantime, U.S. stevedores in California have refused to load U.S. military supplies for the Salvadoran Junta.

DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH AT ARMENIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA301226 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Armenian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary at 11 November Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speech Thereat of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

A report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

Our country, he said, is completing the 10th Five-Year Plan and in 2 months will enter 1981--the year of the 26th party congress and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Behind us are 5 years of constructive, persistent and intensive work in the name of the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and an increase in the Soviet people's living standard. The communists and all Soviet people are preparing to greet the congress of their own party with new labor successes.

The Soviet people are approaching this congress closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, unanimously supporting the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, which expresses the working people's vital interests and cherished aspirations.

The country's scientific-technical and economic potential has increased considerably and its defense capability, which guarantees the Soviet people's peaceful constructive labor, has strengthened thanks to the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and all working people. A big program of social development has been implemented in the past 5 years, and the working people's material and spiritual requirements are being satisfied increasingly fully with every succeeding year.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which were held in October, discussed the drafts of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981 and the country's State Budget for 1981. The corresponding decrees and laws were adopted.

A striking program speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His speech contains a comprehensive scientific analysis of the results of the great deal of work by the party and the people in the 10th Five-Year Plan and the plans for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expounded in detail the upcoming tasks of the country's socioeconomic development and signposted the paths for accomplishing them and overcoming the shortcomings which are still present in our work.

Having wholly and fully approved the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the Central Committee Plenum decreed that they be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and management authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plan and make fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of an increase in the Soviet people's well-being.

Speaking of the results of the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan in the republic, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan observed that under the leadership of the party

organizations Soviet Armenia's working people had in this period achieved new successes in implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy. An analysis of the work of the various sectors of the republic's economy in the period of the 5-year plan which has elapsed and the anticipated fulfillment of the plans of its final year, he said, are grounds for asserting that the 5-year plan quotas in the main indicators will be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

A summary indicator of the development of the economy--national income--will have increased 40.8 percent in the 5 years instead of the planned 37.7 percent.

The targets of the Main Directions of the Development of the USSR National Economy for the Armenian SSR confirmed by the 25th CPSU Congress scheduled an increase of 43-47 percent in industrial production (in the planned range). Industrial workers will meet the target in the upper range of the spread.

The absolute increase in industrial production will constitute approximately R1.8 billion. The economy will have received industrial output to the tune of R400 million over and above the annual plans of the 5-year plan. More than 80 percent of the increase in production will have been secured thanks to considerable work on expanding, modernizing and retooling operating enterprises and increasing the efficiency of the use of installed capacity.

The sectors of industry which determine scientific-technical progress and which consume little material and energy are developing at a preferential pace. Machine-building production will have increased 74 percent in the 5 years, which is considerably higher than the rate of growth in industry as a whole.

The production of producer goods--group "A"--will have increased 43 percent and the productionof consumer goods--group "B"--52 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan. An increase in the output of light industry of 52 percent and of food industry of 29 percent is anticipated.

The republic's power capacity will have increased 41.6 percent, which is enabling us to cater for requirements of the republic's economy. One-third of total electric power generation is provided by the Armenian AES, which was introduced in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Some 20 percent more capital investments have been funneled into the development of the republic's industry in 1976-1980 than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Over 70 large-scale industrial enterprises and shops with modern equipment have been commissioned in the 5-year plan.

The workers of the leading sector of the economy--industry--are confronted with big and responsible tasks to conquer the heights planned for 1980. Industry as a whole coped with the 10-month quota. The plan for production volume was fulfilled 102 percent, and the increase compared with the corresponding period of last year was 7.3 percent as against the 6.9 percent established by the annual plan. Industrial output to the tune of R88.9 has been produced over and above the plan.

Output quality has increased. More than 2,600 industrial products are manufactured with the State Sign of Quality, and their share of total commodity output is 18.2 percent. These are, in the overwhelming majority, consumer goods.

Summarizing what had been achieved in 1980 and throughout the 10th Five-Year Plan, the speaker at the same time revealed the shortcomings and inadequacies which still exist in our work. We have not yet reached the point where, he said, all labor collectives fulfill their production plans and adopted socialist pledges. Not all managers have acquired a taste for work to increase production efficiency and quality, and stereotypes and work in the old style often prevail in their activity. The CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning the accelerated assimilation

of installed capacity, the maximum use of available potential and an intensification of the practice of economizing on material, labor, energy and financial resources are not being met in full everywhere. We are far from satisfied with the level of capital investment efficiency which has been achieved.

A considerable number of production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for the production of gross output for 10 months of the current year and were responsible for a shortfall of tens of millions of rubles in product supplies.

We achieved positive results in increasing production efficiency in the 5-year plan, but they are still insufficient if examined in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. It is primarily a question of such an important indicator of efficiency as labor productivity. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic's industry overfulfilled the envisaged target for an increase in labor productivity only in 1976. All the other years we have lagged behind the 5-year outlines. There has been a shortfall in industrial product supplies to the tune of more than R40 million owing to nonfulfillment of the labor productivity plan.

The task is to insure that fulfillment of the plan for an increase in labor productivity becomes the most important concern of the party organizations and the leaders of enterprises, ministries and departments, gorkoms and raykoms and all soviet and planning authorities.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum deemed a rapid upsurge in the production of consumer goods affecting both the quantity and the quality and assortment of these goods a task of paramount economic and political significance. The task is to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a well-conceived, long-term program uniting the efforts of all sectors, both of group "B" and of heavy industry.

As the plenum observed, the efficiency of the economy depends on an uninterrupted supply of fuel and energy. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Government are adopting the necessary measures to provide the economy and the population with fuel and heat and power, particularly in the 1980-1981 fall-winter period.

Under these conditions many ministries, departments, associations and enterprises are unsatisfactorily implementing measures to prepare for the winter and reduce expenditure of fuel-energy resources and are failing to meet the set targets for economizing on fuel and electric power. It is necessary to enhance the role of nationwide socialist competition for economizing on and the careful expenditure of heat and power and increase the responsibility of each energy consumer here.

Considerable tasks confront transport workers, particularly the railroaders. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are adopting measures to improve the state of freight haulage in the republic. On the other hand, it is essential that the republic's transport workers increase the turnover of means of transport to the maximum and use them at full load.

Speaking of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the practical solution of fundamental questions of the development of agricultural production, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan observed that the republic's party, soviet and agricultural authorities had performed purposeful organizing and mass-political work in past years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The republic's agriculture has risen to a qualitatively new level and become more highly productive, capital-equipped and energy-supplied.

In the period 1976-1980 the increase in the gross agricultural product amounted to 24.1 percent, which is in line with the 5-year plan. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes met the 5-year quota for grain and sugar beet procurement in 4 years.

According to figures of 3 November 1980, 53,000 tons of grain compared with the planned 50,000 tons, 317,000 tons of vegetables compared with a planned 315,000 tons, 91,300 tons of potatoes against a planned 85,000 tons, 81,400 tons of fruit and 185,000 tons of grapes have been handed over to the state in the final year of the 5-year plan.

The vegetable growers of Araratskiy, Artashatskiy, Echmiadzinskiy and Oktemberyanskiy rayons, the potato growers of Masisskiy, Krasnoselskiy and imeni Kamo rayons, the horticulturalists of Noyemberyanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy and Megrinskiy rayons and the viticulturalists of Araratskiy, Artashatskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Talinskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Shamshadinskiy and other rayons worked well.

There have been considerable changes in the growth of the production and procurement of animal husbandry products and an improvement in the sector's quality indicators. The 5-year plan for the sale to the state of milk and wool has been fulfilled, and, furthermore, the average annual procurement of these products was considerably above the indicators of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In 4 years and 9 months of the current year the state has been sold 91,700 tons more meat, 249,000 tons more milk, 457.9 million more eggs and 1,598 tons more wool than in the whole of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Average per cow milk yield in these years increased by 300 kilos, and the average surrender weight of cattle by 52 kilos. However, we should evaluate our achievements self-critically and say that much still remains to be done for the fuller use of agricultural production potential. We have many farms and entire rayons even which are failing to meet the plan quotas. Thus the 5-year plan for vegetable procurement is not being fulfilled by the farms of 10 rayons, for potato procurement by the farms of 11 rayons, for fruit by farms of 21 rayons and for grapes by farms of 13 rayons.

In fact only 3 of 14 rayons fulfilled the 5-year plan for the planting of new vineyards and only 6 of 21 rayons fulfilled the plan for the planting of orchards. Here you have an example of a formal approach to matters and a low level of executant discipline.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan sharply criticized the leaders of the republic ministries of agriculture and land reclamation and water resources, the Glavarmvodstroy, the Goskomselkhoztekhnika and Araratskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Noyemberyanskiy and Talinskiy rayons for disrupting fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the planting and reconstruction of vineyards and orchards.

There is also big potential in animal husbandry. The growth rate of the production of animal husbandry products is still inadequate and does not correspond to available resources and possibilities.

The farms of 16 rayons failed to fulfilled the 9-month plan for milk procurement, and compared with last year milk production has fallen in 18 rayons and milk procurement has fallen in 28 rayons. The per cow milk yield has fallen in 21 rayons: by 103 kilos in Gorisskiy Rayon, 114 kilos in Kalininskiy Rayon, 87 kilos in Noyemberyanskiy Rayon, 115 kilos in Oktemberyanskiy Rayon, 113 kilos in Shaumyanskiy Rayon and others.

While not denying the influence of objective factors, there is much here in organizing and managerial activity. The Ministry of Agriculture, the raykoms, the primary party organizations and farm managers and specialists are obliged to rectify the situation as quickly as possible and formulate and implement a package of measures insuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the sale of meat, milk, wool and eggs to the state.

A tremendous amount of work has been done in the 10th Five-Year Plan to strengthen agriculture's material-technical base. A complex of measures has been implemented

for the further mechanization of the laborious processes of plant growing and animal husbandry, water resource construction and land reclamation.

The final aim of agricultural production is providing the population with food products and processing industry with raw material. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum set the task: proceeding from precisely this aim, determine the ways to achieve it. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision on the formualtion of a food program which would organically combine questions of the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors servicing it, the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of products and development of the food industry and food trade. This agrarian-industrial food complex will be planned and managed as a single whole, providing for high final results.

It is essential that the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, enlisting the appropriate ministries, departments, the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and other scientific establishments, formulate a republic food program for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period up to 1990 which embraces an upsurge in the production of agricultural products, the development of the sectors of industry servicing agriculture and measures to preserve agricultural products better and also to process them and convey them to the consumer.

The managers and primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and state farms and the rural raykoms have a big part to play in the practical implementation of measures for the further development of agriculture. It is necessary to strengthen in every possible way organizing and political work directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at the interfarm enterprises, in the brigades and links and in the livestock units and sections in order to insure fulfillment of the 1980 plan and create the necessary prerequisites for successful work in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Some 40.2 percent more fixed capital was commissioned in the past 4 years of the 5-year plan, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan observed, in the republic thanks to state capital investments than in the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The total amount of contract work performed by the republic's construction and installation organizations was 19.1 percent more in this time than in 4 years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In the 10th Five-Year Plan it is expected to have assimilated state capital investments 17.4 percent higher than the Ninth Five-Year Plan indicators.

However, together with the successes that have been scored in the work of the ministries engaged in construction and also the construction and installation organizations there continue to be serious shortcomings and omissions reducing the efficiency of capital investments and preventing fulfillment of the plans for the development of the republic's economy.

The low rate of construction and the underfulfillment of capital investment plans have been the reason for the failure to meet the deadlines for the commissioning of a number of industrial enterprises, production capacities and housing-civic facilities.

Despite the adopted measures, the situation in capital construction remains unsatisfactory. In the current year the 10-month plan for capital investment was fulfilled 86.8 percent, including 87 percent for production facilities and 95.5 percent and 98 percent for construction and installation work respectively.

There has been an incomparable increase in incomplete construction as a consequence of the considerable underfulfillment of the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital.

The quality of the construction and installation work is not at the proper level. The corrupt practice of handing over facilities and capacities for operation with

a great deal of work left undone, on whose rectification large sums of money and material resources are spent annually, has not been eradicated in the construction organizations.

Certain construction and installation organizations regularly fail to implement the program for the construction and commmissioning of important national economy projects. These include many trusts of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work and other departments, whose leaders have not achieved a high level of the organization of construction production, are using the labor and material-technical resources which they have been allocated insufficiently purposefully and are displaying insufficient concern to introduce the achievements of technical progress in practice.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction, which is systematically disrupting plan fulfillment, continues to work unsatisfactorily.

Throughout the 5-year plan the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work has fulfilled the annual construction and installation work plans thanks to overfulfillment of the plans for major repairs and other contract work, but has underfulfilled the plans for subcontract work for basic construction.

While fulfilling the plan for contract work 102 percent as a whole the Ministry of Rural Construction has allowed the construction of Ministry of Agriculture facilities to lag behind.

Numerous violations of state and financial discipline are still allowed to occur in the republic's ministries of industrial and rural construction.

The Armenian SSR Gosplan and Gosstroy, ministries and departments and client-enterprises must insure an end to shortcomings in the preparation of construction, solve questions of the on-schedule provision of the construction sites with planning-estimates documents and strive for the full balance of the construction plans with the capacities of the construction and installation organizations and with material, labor and financial resources and the creation of normative advance stocks in the construction and preferential engineering preparation of construction areas which are being built up in full accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Management Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Big tasks confront the working people's collectives of the republic's construction and installation organizations in the upcoming year of 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Particular attention must be paid to an increase in the efficiency of capital investments, the accelerated commissioning of production capacity and facilities at the construction projects which were begun earlier and a reduction in the number of new construction projects and the above-norm amount of incomplete construction.

The accomplishment of this important task requires of the leaders of the ministries and departments, the party, union and Komsomol organizations of the construction and installation trusts and administrations and also enterprises and client-organizations the development of effective mass socialist competition for an increase in labor productivity in every possible way, economies in and the rational use of material, labor and financial resources, a strengthening of labor, state and production discipline and the on-schedule and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of facilities.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan dwelt in detail on the successes in increasing the working people's well-being in the 10th Five-Year Plan and impending tasks. He observed, in particular, that the successes in economic building have made it possible to implement in planned fashion the party's policy of the solution of the most important social questions, insuring constant progress in the economic and cultural life of our republic's working people.

Some R600 million more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan have been allocated in the 5 years for purposes connected with the people's well-being. The real income of the republic's population has risen 22.5 percent. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the national economy has increased 17.9 percent. The pay of kolkhoz members for work in the public economy has increased 5.4 percent. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds have increased 35 percent.

However, when we look at matters in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the speaker said, we have to admit that the level of service of the republic's population does not yet correspond to the requirements which have been put forward and that there are many unsolved problems and appreciable shortcomings and oversights here. A principal shortcoming is the noncomprehensive solution of problems of an improvement in service of the population, it being impossible to raise service of the population to a qualitatively new level without a comprehensive solution. The rate of development of individual services in the republic still lags behind the population's requirements.

It is essential that in compiling long-term plans of the development of the economy the planning authorities, taking this into consideration, allocate the necessary capital investments for the development of the material-technical base of services.

The ministries producing consumer goods must, in conjunction with the trading organizations, formulate concrete measures to enhance goods' quality and broaden their assortment.

The republic Gosplan must, with the corresponding union ministries, study the potential of each heavy industry enterprise for increasing consumer goods production and, in accordance with this, determine their quota in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The corresponding gorkoms and raykoms and the party organizations and managers of these enterprises are obliged to regard the production of goods in broad demand as an important state and party concern.

Today, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan continued, we have to examine the drafts of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the republic and the Budget for 1981. The party's instructions concerning the main directions of the country's socioeconomic development under current conditions were made the basis of the formulation of the draft plan for 1981. These are primarily the path of the intensive development of our entire economy, an increase in efficiency and quality and the accent on the final results of economic activity. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, we are obliged in the 1980's to continue and complete this most important business constituting the core of the party's economic strategy--an increase in social production efficiency on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, a strengthening of state plan discipline and a refinement in the system of planning and management of the economy.

In the process of the preparation of the draft plan of the republic's economic and social development in 1981, which was performed by the Gosplan, many questions, which are important and pertinent to the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan, were settled and have been reflected in the draft which has been put forward. The process of refinement in the management mechanism which has begun was taken into consideration. Its extensive and comprehensive realization will enable us to make fuller use of intensive factors of production growth and achieve high final economic results.

It is the republic party organizations' task to soberly evaluate what has been achieved, uncover potential and possibilities and insure their effective commissioning and consistently put an end to existing shortcomings. It is necessary to draw up and implement organizational-political measures for the realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and bring them to the notice of each communist and each worker. The essence of these measures should be reduced to insuring everywhere an increase in production efficiency and work quality and the establishment of high organization, a creative atmosphere and a situation of self-critical evaluation of the results that have been achieved in all areas of economic and cultural building.

At the completed report and election meetings of the republic's primary party organizations, which were conducted in a more organized manner and at a high ideological-political level this year, the communists discussed specifically and in businesslike fashion all aspects of the party organizations' activity and revealed the shortcomings in organizational-party and political-educational work and in management practice. It is necessary to thoroughly study and collate the communists' critical observations and proposals, take account of everything of value and adopt effective measures to implement them.

The report and election campaign in the party orgnizations has now entered an important new stage: Rayon and city party conferences have begun. They are called on to comprehensively analyze the activity of the raykoms and gorkoms, support all that is positive, investigate existing shortcomings in a critical spirit and outline practical measures for a further refinement in the style and methods of work of the party committees.

The party and all its detachments are proceeding in monolithically cohesive ranks toward the 26th CPSU Congress. As throughout the country, socialist competition for the successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting of the congress of the Lenin Party is spreading in the republic.

Permit me, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said in conclusion, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the communists and all working people of the republic will spare no forces and creative energy for the successful fulfillmant of the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th Five-Year Plan and will commemorate the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor victories.

GAPUROV SPEECH AT TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

WA301753 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Article: "To the Level of the New Tasks: Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, Comrade M. G. Gapurov, at the 24th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan"]

[Text] Comrades!

The Soviet country is completing the Tenth Five-Year Plan and soon will enter the year 1981 -- the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the first year of the new, Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Communists and all the rest of the Soviet people are preparing to meet the congress of their beloved party with new labor successes. By their shock labor and the broad scope of the socialist competition, the workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals express their devotion to the cause of communism and demonstrate their inseparable unity with the party of Lenin.

As you know, in October 1980 a Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held, and that Plenum considered and approved the draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1981 USSR State Budget.

At the Plenum an important and brilliant speech was given by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich's speech contains a profound and complete analysis of the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the plan for 1981. It defined the basic tasks and the paths for resolving them, and concentrates attention on the most important, key problems, the successful resolution of which will determine our further movement ahead along the path of communist building.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet nation, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan achieved a considerable movement ahead in the development of the national economy, the further rise in the material and cultural standard of living, and the reinforcement of our Motherland's defense capability.

The amount of money expended from the national income during the Tenth Five-Year Plan to raise the national standard of living was 329 billion rubles more than during the previous five-year period.

There was a rise in the real income of the workers, kolkhoz members, and employees. Payments and benefits from social funds, which payments and benefits were used for free education, medical service, recreation, and material support for the elderly, increased by 134 billion rubles.

The amount of money that was channeled into housing construction was 1.5 billion rubles of capital investment more than was stipulated in the five-year plan. Soviet citizens will receive during the five-year period approximately half a billion square meters of housing. 635 billion rubles of capital investments have been channeled into the national economy, and more than 1200 large-scale industrial enterprises have been activated.

A major step forward has been taken in the development of agricultural production. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons for the first time. The assignments in the five-year plan for the harvesting of cotton were fulfilled.

The rise in the national standard of living, the satisfying of the constantly growing needs of the Soviet citizens -- that has been and continues to be the chief party task, a most important goal in the party's practical activities. On

the path to this goal it will be necessary to resolve a large number of important and difficult problems. The problem that stands in first place among them is the one of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the populace.

A qualitatively new approach to the resolution of the complicated task of providing the country with foodstuffs is the decree that was adopted by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. That decree deals with the development of a foodstuffs program in which there will be an organic combination of the questions of the development of agriculture and the branches of industry that serve it, the questions of procurements, storage, transportation, and processing of the produce, and the development of the food industry and foodstuffs trade. This agroindustrial food complex will be planned and administered as a single whole, thus guaranteeing high final results.

It was noted at the Plenum that a task of primary economic and political importance is the rapid increase in the production of consumer goods.

Speaking about one of the most important social problems -- the providing of fully equipped housing to Soviet citizens -- Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that the party and state would continue to attach great political and social importance to that question: the volumes of housing construction in 1981 and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan as a whole will remain at a high level.

A completely mandatory condition for increasing the effectiveness of production, and, on that basis, the further rise in the national standard of living, is the improvement of the administration of the national economy.

In order to have the economy function and develop efficiently and actively, it is necessary to take all steps to develop the local initiative of the party, Soviet, and social organizations, the advanced collectives, and the economic managers. Therein lies the essence of democratic centralism -- The basic principle in the organization and administration of the socialist society. In July 1979 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted important decrees dealing with the improvement of the economic mechanism. The task consists in implementing those decrees in the practical situation.

In L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the Plenum, he also raised other important questions pertaining to our economic and social development which evolve from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee completely and entirely approved the principles and conclusions set forth in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech and decreed that they form the basis of the activities of all party, Soviet, and economic agencies and trade-union and Komsomol organizations in assuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1981 and the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and assuring the more complete use of the intensive factors of economic development in the interests of raising the national standard of living.

Comrades! The Communists and workers of Turkmenistan, like the rests of the Soviet nation, have perceived with a large amount of inspiration the decisions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation.

As a result of the large amount of organizer and mass-political work by the party and Soviet agencies and the broad scope of the socialist competition for the meritorious greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress, the workers of our republic during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan achieved considerable success in economic and social development.

The national income in 1980 will exceed 3 billion rubles and during the five-year period will grow by more than 9 percent.

The plan for volume of sold industrial output during the report period was fulfilled by 101.7 percent. Output sold in excess of the plan totaled more than 39 million

rubles. The growth rate for volumes of production was 6.1 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1979.

Provision has been made for the fulfillment of the assignments for increase in labor productivity. The commodity-turnover plan was fulfilled. All types of transportation will cope with the fulfillment of the assignments in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. There was a slight increase in the rates of construction operations, especially at the most important projects scheduled for activation in the next planning period.

The republic's agricultural workers, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the advice and instructions contained in the works and statements of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which deal with the questions of the further upsurge in agriculture, and relying on the ever-growing assistance provided by the state, achieved tremendous success in all sectors of agricultural production, especially in the leading branch -- cotton-growing. During the years of the five-year plan more than 5.5 million tons of cotton were sold to the state, thus making it possible to achieve a considerable overfulfillment of the established assignment.

I would especially like to discuss the fight for the cotton harvest this year, since that fight was not an easy one. But, by demonstrating their high level of skills, persistence, and labor enthusiasm, the agricultural workers and all the others workers in the republic overcame all the difficulties and, under complicated weather conditions, were able to win a glorious victory, by growing in 1980 a record-breaking harvest of cotton. They carried out the harvesting operations in an organized manner and as of today have successfully fulfilled the plan and socialist pledges for the final year of the five-year plan. More than 1,211,000 tons of the "white gold" have been delivered to the procurement points. Approximately 80 percent of the cotton procured is in the first quality grades.

Of the total amount of procured cotton, 283,800 tons consists of very valuable fine-staple grades, basically with the first type of fiber. This is the first time that this amount of cotton has been procured in the republic. The plans and socialist pledges were successfully fulfilled by all oblasts in the republic.

Lying at the basis of this remarkable victory is the selfless labor performed by the vegetable husbandrymen, and active, purposeful, organizer and political work performed by the republic-level, oblast, and rayon party organizations and the Soviet and agricultural agencies.

A large amount of aid to the cotton-growers this year, as in previous years, was provided by the collectives at many enterprises and institutions of higher and secondary education, and students in schools and trade-and-vocational institutions in the republic's cities and rayons.

Comrade Gapurov, speaking in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of Turkmen SSR, expressed the great gratitude and heartfelt appreciation to all those who, by their selfless labor and high political consciousness, did everything to assure that the Motherland in the current year would receive more than 1,200,000 tons of Turkmen cotton and the republic would fulfill with distinction the high socialist pledges that had been taken.

Then Comrade Gapurov dwelt on certain questions in the development of the republic's economy.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, major positive shifts occurred in the development of agriculture. Success that the republic can be proud of was achieved. The average annual volume of gross output of agriculture in the republic during 1976-1980 increased by 18.6 percent, as compared with 14-17 percent according to plan.

The state five-year plans for procurements of grain, vegetables, melon crops, silkworm

cocoons, wool, and karakul pelts were fulfilled. The fulfillment of the five-year plans for purchases of products of animal husbandry is expected by the end of the year. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes there has been an increase in the number of head of livestock and poultry and an improvement in the quality of the output sold to the state.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture, Turkmen SSR, and the local party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies have by no means done everything to increase the productivity of animal and vegetable husbandry.

The average selling weight of the livestock turned over to the state continues to be low. Livestock with an especially low rate of fattening are turned over to the state on the farms of Krasnovodskaya, Maryyskaya, and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts. Simply as a result of the reduction in the average selling weight, an underfulfillment of 1280 tons of meat occurred in those oblasts.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Farabskiy, Karabekaulskiy, and Dostlukskiy Rayons this year turned over to the state cattle with an average weight of less than 300 kilograms. The specialized farms under Turkmenglavzhivprom, Ministry of Agriculture, Turkmen SSR, are lagging considerably behind last year's level with regard to the obtaining of an average daily increase in weight.

The agricultural sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR, the party's oblast and rayon committees, the executive committees of the people's deputies, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Turkmen SSR, must guarantee the fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the transition to intensive methods of growing livestock and bringing their live weight to 400-450 kilograms. The feasibility of this task has been graphically proven by the farms in Gyaurskiy Rayon, which have turned over to the state cattle this year which weighs 440 kilograms, and Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, 410 kilograms.

A considerable share of the republic's meat balance sheet is represented by lamb. However, our sheep-raising has been developing extremely slowly.

During the four years and 10 months of the five-year plan, the number of head increased by a total of only 7.3 percent. And if one takes into consideration the fact that a large number of sheep by the end of the year will be turned over to the state for meat, there will be, practically speaking, no increase in the number of head.

One cannot find the explanation for the fact that on the farms in Farabskiy Rayon there has been a reduction in the number of head of sheep by 27 percent; and in Kerkinskiy, Tedzhenskiy, and Murgabskiy rayons from 12 to 17 percent. The stagnation in the development of sheep-raising is the result of the fact that no work is being done to improve the pasture areas, and insufficient steps are being taken to irrigate and improve the pastures, to reinforce the fodder base, or to create emergency reserves of fodders.

The increase in the number of head is influenced by the fact that in a number of rayons the zooveterinary service is in an unsatisfactory state, there is poor maintenance of the livestock, and there is a lack of sufficient reliable shelters.

The party's oblast and rayon committees, the oblast and rayon executive committees, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Turkmen SSR must carry out a thorough analysis of the situation that has been created in sheep-raising and must determine steps for raising that important branch and animal husbandry.

Serious shortcomings continue to exist in the production and procurement of milk. The milk yields per cow, on the average for the republic, are 1900 kilograms and are very low. The production of milk during the current year in the republic not only failed to rise, but even dropped, as compared with the corresponding period last year. There was a drop in the milk yields on the farms of Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts, and in Vekil-Bazarskiy, Kushkinskiy, Bakhardenskiy, Tedzhenskiy, and a number of other rayons.

And yet the party, Soviet, and agricultural managers are well aware of the goal set by

the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee -- the goal of increasing the milk yield per cow to 3000 kilograms within the near future.

One cannot consider animal husbandry in total isolation from the problem of fodders. Fodders have been and continue to be that basis upon which the entire branch is built and which determines both the successes and the failures in the development of animal husbandry.

We have had many difficulties in the procurement and production of fodders, beginning with the procurement of *senazh* [hay fodder] and ending with the construction of large-scale modern combined-fodder factories.

It is thought that the steps stipulated by the 23rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan will make it possible within the next few years to resolve the fodder problem and on that basis to achieve a sharp increase in the productivity of social animal husbandry.

It is the duty of the party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations and the agricultural agencies, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and by the decrees of the July 1978 and October 1980 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to mobilize the Communists and the rest of the rural workers for the considerable increase in the production of products of animal husbandry.

Concern for increasing the production of grain continues to be an important sector in agricultural production. The republic's agricultural workers during recent years achieved certain positive results in the development of that branch. Nevertheless, the harvest yield of grain crops continues to be unstable.

For example, whereas last year, 1979, the harvest yield was 21.4 quintals per hectare, during the current year the harvest yield for raceme crops, for example, came to only 14 quintals, and in individual rayons of Ashkhabadskaya and Maryyskaya Oblasts it varied within the confines of 8-10 quintals per hectare.

Serious shortcomings have occurred in the production of rice. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the republic had an indebtedness of approximately 4000 tons of rice to the state.

The oblast committees, oblast executive committees, rayon committees, and rayon executive committees in Tashauzskaya and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts must apply all their efforts to assure that during the current year they will sell the state rice in the volume that assures the fulfillment of the five-year plan. All the opportunities for this exist.

I would like to dwell briefly on the production of vegetables and melon crops. The republic has at its disposal all the opportunities for the complete satisfaction of the public's needs for field-crop products. However, we have not yet been able to resolve this task. The supplying of cities and industrial centers with vegetables and fruit has been failing to satisfy the need, both from the point of view of quantity and the point of view of quality.

The existing shortcomings and difficulties in providing the public with field-crop produce are explained primarily by the underestimation and failure to understand that important question on the part of many party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies and their managers.

The interruptions in supplying the public with products of vegetable husbandry are greatly explained by the serious shortcomings in trade itself.

We hope that the managers of the trade organizations will make the correct conclusions from the criticism and will devote the most serious attention to the organizing of exemplary trade in agricultural produce.

At the present time the workers in agriculture, the party and Soviet agencies of the

republic are confronted with large and complicated tasks involving the considerable increase in the production of products of animal and vegetable husbandry, in improving their quality, and assuring the more complete satisfying of the public's needs for foodstuffs and industry's needs for raw materials.

Comrades! For the most complete satisfying of the need for edible and manufactured commodities, the expansion of their variety, and the improvement of their quality, a factor of great importance is the successful work of the branches in group B.

The republic's party organization has always devoted, and continues to devote, a large amount of attention to the development of the light, local, and food branches of industry, the output of which consists of more than three-fourths of the overall volume of production of consumer goods in the republic.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, new capacities were introduced for the production of sewn and knit articles, footwear, wool, woolen fabrics, dairy and meat output, bread articles, soft drinks, etc. For purposes of the efficient placement of the enterprises producing consumer goods and increasing the employment rate of the able-bodied population in small cities and inhabited points, a number of new production entities have been created.

These and other measures have made it possible to achieve a considerable increase in the production of output in the branches of group B in the republic. Judged on the basis of the results of the first four years, an increase in the gross output in the indicated branches, as compared with 1975, has been achieved, including: procurement branch - 149; local -- 145; chemical -- 144; energy -- 137; and light -- 121 percent. During the current year it is planned to produce consumer goods valued at 616 million rubles, or 40 percent more than in 1975.

Definite shifts have also occurred in improving the quality of output. During the five-year plan the volume of products with the state Seal of Quality will increase by more than a factor of 8 and will constitute more than 140 million rubles.

At the same time the work of many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises that produce manufactured and edible commodities for the public is failing to meet the demands of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee or the tasks posed for the branches in group B by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

At a number of enterprises, associations, and ministries, if the race after gross indicators and the fulfillment of the plan at any price, the planning discipline is violated, and there is a gap between the production of articles in the established variety and their delivery to the customer, with the preference being given, as a rule, to the more labor-intensive and more expensive commodities, including children's.

At many enterprises, insufficient use is being made of the existing reserves for attaining higher rates of production of consumer goods.

The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, in September 1980, considered the work performed by the republic's Ministry of Local Industry in increasing the production of and improving the quality of consumer goods. It was ascertained that many enterprises in that branch regularly fail to fulfill their assignments for the production of articles that are in the highest demand. The public's needs for the simplest household and everyday commodities are not being met. Little attention is paid to improving the quality of the articles and little is done to renew the variety.

Serious criticism is justifiably directed at the Ministry of the Food Industry, which has been considerably underfulfilling the assignments for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The leading enterprises in the branch have failed to cope with the state plans.

The branch has a low rate of production, technological, and planning discipline. The system has had introduced into it unsubstantiated plan adjustments in the direction of

reducing the plans, instead of taking effective steps to improve the work of the enterprises.

When posing the task of the further development of the branches in group B during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, it is necessary to pay special attention to the construction of new enterprises. However, our contract organizations, and primarily the Ministry of Construction, Turkmen SSR, have been carrying out in an extremely unsatisfactory manner the work of constructing them. This situation is no longer tolerable. The Ministry of Construction, Turkmen SSR, the managers of the customer ministries, and the party and Soviet agencies must make the appropriate conclusions and effect a fundamental correction of the state of affairs in the branch.

The decsions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee require the taking of more effective steps to increase the industrial potential that is linked with the further increase in the production of commodities for the public, and require the considerable increase in the effectiveness and quality of the work in group B.

The Council of Ministers, Gosplan of the Turkmen SSR, the ministries and departments, the oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees, the trade-union and Komsomol agencies, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, must, in their practical work, demonstrate the maximum amount of concern for the further development of the material base for the production of commodities for the public; must strive for the exemplary execution of plans for their production and deliveries to the trade network by each enterprise in strict conformity with the approved products list and high quality; must concentrate the attention of the primary, party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations on carrying out effective monitoring over the fulfillment of the decisions of the party and government concerning the indicated questions; must instill in the workers employed in the production of commodities for the public a sense of pride in the honor of the factory trademark; and must take all steps to develop initiative, and seek and find reserves for increasing production.

Comrades! When speaking of the republic's implementation of the socioeconomic program, one can state with a sense of pride that a lot has been done. During the five-year plan, using all sources of financing, the following will be activated: more than 5,150,000 square meters of housing; schools with 116,000 student accommodations; children's preschool institutions for 25,000 children; and hospitals with a total of 1700 beds. A large program of cultural-everyday and communal construction has been fulfilled. The investments in the carrying out of construction of housing and projects destined for social, cultural, and everyday use came to more than 600 million rubles of state capital investments, which is 40 million rubles more than in the preceding Ninth Five-Year Plan. All our work in this direction evolved from the decision of the 25th CPSU Congress and the principles enunciated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, dealing with the constant concern for and the taking of all steps to raise the standard of living of the Soviet nation.

However, the plans for the Tenth Five-Year Plan for this section of socioeconomic development were not completely implemented.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan constantly demands of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and the construction ministries and departments, that, despite all the difficulties existing in construction, they assure the fulfillment of the plan for the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens, and projects to meet public-health and technical-training needs. However, even during the current year the situation that is developing is an unfavorable one.

And now I would like to say a few words about comprehensive construction. The republic's Central Committee and government receive complaints from the public to the effect that our cities and villages are not being provided with all the utilities. There is no need to go far to find an example. At the present time more than 10,000 persons reside in the Gaudan mini-rayon in Ashkhabad. However, that housing area does not have any stores, any drug store, public-services enterprises, clinic, movie theater, or other

structures that are absolutely mandatory for the residents of a major housing area. This entire list of structures is being considered in the general development plan but the builders, with the connivance of the executive committees of the local Soviets and the monitoring agencies, have been violating the procedure for the providing of utilities to the housing area, have been creating difficulties for the people who are newly moving in, and evoking people's rightful indignation.

The Ashkhabad City Party Committee, the city executive committee, and Gosstroy must put an end to the incomplete construction and, in 1981, in the mini-rayons Gaudan A and Gaudan B, construct all the necessary structures for its normal operation.

The CPSU Central Committee severely censured the shameful practice of constructing industrial enterprises and entire complexes without the simultaneous construction of housing and structures for social, cultural, and everyday purposes to serve the needs of the people at those enterprises. There is no need to explain the difficult consequences and difficulties that this kind of incomplete construction can lead to.

The republic's Gosplan and Gosstroy, the ministries and departments, and the party and Soviet agencies must keep a strict watch on the carrying out of complete planning and construction of cities, villages, and industrial and agricultural projects.

The effectiveness of the economy, Comrade Gapurov went on to say, is linked with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, at enterprises in the republic, 128 mechanized flow lines and 30 automatic lines have been activated; more than 155 shops, sectors, and production units have been converted to complete mechanization and automation. One hundred twenty units of production equipment have been modernized; 770 new types of industrial output have been assimilated into production. There has been an increase in the activity rate of the scientific-technical societies, efficiency experts, and inventors.

At the same time, as a result of the serious volume of incomplete work and the lack of proper supervision over the fulfillment of the approved measures, the plans for the introduction of new technology during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan are not being fulfilled by the republic as a whole.

In the plans for 1981 and for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan it is necessary to work out carefully all the sections dealing with the introduction of scientific-technical progress into production, to avoid the errors made during the formation and implementation of the plans for the current five-year plan. When developing the annual and long-range plans, it is necessary to rely more broadly on the experience of the collectives and the advanced personnel in production. An important role in this matter must be played by the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the permanent production conferences.

The approval of the plans must be followed by a large amount of organizer work to implement them. It is the duty of the party committees to keep this important work under their constant supervision, since it is only technical progress that can activate the intensive factors in the development of the economy.

In 1979-1980 Gosplan, Turkmen SSR, with the participation of the republic's ministries and departments, and also the specialists of USSR Gosplan, carried out a serious study of the questions involved in the development in Turkmen SSR of enterprises in the labor-intensive branches of industry, including enterprises in the highly developed branches of the economy which determine the technical progress in the national economy, such as instrument building, electronics and electrical engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, and the machine-tool and cutting-tool industry.

In September 1979 the USSR Gosplan board approved a list of the indicated enterprises that were to be built in Turkmen SSR in 1981-1987. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR, attach great national-economic importance to the carrying out of this program in full volume and within the established deadlines.

Gosplan, Turkmen SSR, the ministries and departments, and the party, Soviet, and economic agencies must allocate, in the plans for economic and social development, the necessary funds for the construction of the indicated enterprises, must carry out their construction within the established deadlines, and must achieve the further assimilation of the activated capacities. The carrying out of this program, in addition to other measures, will make it possible during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan to gain a considerable increase in the industrial potential of the republic and to raise our economy to a new and higher level.

Comrades! In his speech at the Plenum L. I. Brezhnev devoted a large amount of attention to the development of the chemical industry as one of the leading branches of the modern economy. The enterprises in the chemical branch in the republic during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, as is well known, developed at outstripping rates. New capacities were activated at the Chardzhou Chemical Plant, the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant, the Karabogazsulfat Production Association, the Cheleken Chemical Plant, and the Nebit-Dab Iodine Plant. All this made it possible during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan to increase the production of mineral fertilizers by a factor of 2.4, and the production of chemical output by 30 percent.

However, at the present time, a serious situation has developed at most of the chemical enterprises. Frequently the state plans are not fulfilled, and even such advanced enterprises as the Charzhou Chemical Plant and the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant have turned up among the laggards. For all enterprises without exception there has been an adjustment of the plans, in the direction of decrease.The activated capacities are being assimilated slowly and have not been giving the benefit for which they were planned.

In a word, the chemical enterprises require that serious attention be given to them, primarily on the part of the republic's Gosplan and Gossnab.

The republic's economy has a large number of other important problems that require the constant attention of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies. We are greatly concerned about the state of affairs in the fuel branches. Groups of party activists have been formed in the oblasts, measures have been approved, and orders have been issued, but the practical implementation of the measures that have been developed is proceeding slowly. The Turkmenneft' Association and the Krasnovodsk Petroleum Refinery are continuing to work at an unstable rate and they frequently fail to fulfill the state plans. As a result of the unsatisfactory work of these enterprises, there has been a constant reduction in the share of the fuel branches in the republic's economy.

The situation in capital construction is being corrected slowly. There has been no success in overcoming the shortcomings that have become tradition in this branch: the dispersal of capital investments, the increase in uncompleted construction, the failure to activate projects, and the large unnproductive losses and expenditures.

Unresolved questions exist in the work of all types of transportation, and especially rail transportation. Shortcomings in the providing of everyday and communal services, in trade and public nutrition, have not been eliminated. The material-technical supply service needs considerable improvement.

These and other shortcomings are well known to us. The republic's party organization has been working on them. The documents that serve as the guidelines and the absolutely fundamental guides in this work are the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee; the 5 June 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th Congress"; and the advice and instructions given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrades! In their statements, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of Gosplan, Turkmen SSR, V. Ye. Abramov and Minister of Finance Kh. N. Sukhanov will report to the plenum about the basic trends in the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development and the republic's 1981 budget. Therefore there is no need to dwell in detail on these questions. Please allow me simply to direct your attention to the basic principles enunciated in the plan for the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan

and the tasks involved in its successful fulfillment.

The plan provides for the further development of the economy and culture of Soviet Turkmenistan, the rise in the public's standard of living on the basis of an increase in the effectiveness of social production and the quality of work at all its levels.

In 1981 the gross national product will increase by 2.3 percent, as compared with the 1980 level, and national income will increase by 3 percent.

In conformity with the decisions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the plan provides for outstripping rates of growth of production of consumer goods (group B). Branches of industry that will receive further development are electrical engineering and the building-materials industry, light, food, and chemical branches of industry.

An important plan in next year's plan is given to the fuel and energy branches. In addition to the increase in the production of electrical energy and the increase in the production of gas, a vitally important task continues to be the guaranteeing of the most efficient use of our fuel resources.

The workers in the petroleum industry must take effective steps to develop new petroleum deposits, to stabilize the work of the existing oil fields, to mobilize all the resources for the unconditional fulfillment of next year's planned assignments.

A factor of great importance for the successful fulfillment of the capital construction plans is the further development of the building-materials industry and the construction industry, into which 4.5 million rubles of capital investments is being channeled.

The plan for the economic and social development of the republic provides for the further development of all branches of agricultural production. The volume of production of output of agriculture is supposed to increase by 2.8 percent. The increase in the output of vegetable and animal husbandry is stipulated basically as a result of the intensification of agricultural production.

Capital investments in the republic's national economy for all sources of financing have been determined in the volume of 1.4 billion rubles, or 3 percent more than was established by the plan for 1980. Complete use of those funds will require the carrying out of major measures to build up the capacities of the contract organizations, primarily in the ministries of construction and rural construction, and the Turkmenneftegazstroy Association.

Provision has been made for the further intensification of the concentration of funds at carryover projects and complexes slated for activation in the next reporting period, where approximately 60 percent of the capital investments are being channeled.

The state plan for the economic and social development of Turkmen SSR is an inseparable component of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the working out of the basic trends of which is currently coming to an end.

The assignments determined by the draft version of the plan for the further economic and social development of the republic give the republic's party organization the tasks of activating new reserves in production, raising the level of management, intensifying the action of the intensive factors of the economy, and reinforcing party and state discipline in all work sectors.

The draft version of the 1981 plan has been considered and has been basically approved at an expanded session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, and the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR, has been given the responsibility of introducing it for discussion at the Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmen SSR.

Comrades! The successful resolution of the complicated and critically important tasks posed at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will considerably influence

the further improvement of the organizer and political work and the increase in the combativeness of the party organizations. The very important political campaign that is currently under way in the party -- the hearing of reports and the holding of elections -- is aimed at this. The reports and elections have already occurred at the most mass-scale level -- the primary party organizations. The reports and elections there were conducted in an organized manner, at a high political and businesslike level, with a high activity rate for the Communists. In the course of those reports and elections, one saw manifested with particular force the inseparable unity of the party and the nation, the unanimous support by the Communists and all the other workers of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the multifaceted and fruitful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by the outstanding Leninist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The atmosphere of businesslike spirit, of well-principled self-criticism, of broad intraparty democracy contributed to a situation in which the Communists came forward with approximately 6500 critical comments and suggestions aimed at improving the work of the party organizations and all levels of the economic mechanism.

A very important task of the party committees consists in assuring that not a single beneficial idea, not a single valuable proposal or critical comment, remains unnoticed. As has been shown by an analysis, approximately 80 percent of the recommendations addressed to the party bureau, the party committees, the party organizations, and the administration of enterprises and organizations can and must be implemented urgently. And yet, people in the outlying areas are acting slowly to implement them.

In all party committees and primary party organizations it is necessary to establish strict supervision, to determine the individuals who are personally responsible for the impeccable fulfillment of what has been planned, to make a practice periodically to have the secretaries of the primary party organizations and the economic managers to give oral reports at the party committees concerning the rate of fulfillment of the recommendations made by the Communists, and to announce the implementation of those recommendations at party meetings and plenums.

In the fight to increase the effectiveness of production and the quality of work at all levels, and to observe economy measures, it is necessary to direct particular attention to the intensification of the role played by the commissions in carrying out the right to supervise the activies of the administration, the role of the people's control groups and posts. They will have to do a lot of work to tighten up the control over the introduction of new technology and advanced technological methods, the quality of output, the use of raw and other materials, the fulfillment of the delivery plans based on contracts, and other important areas in the administration's activities.

The precongress campaign to hear reports and hold elections has entered a new phase: The rayon and city conferences have begun. The delegates are analyzing from well-principled, party positions the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The rate of discussion is largely determined by the decisions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. When discussing their vital tasks, the Communists must be particuarly demanding when it comes down to their attitude toward people, their needs and demands, their working and everyday living conditions -- this is the most reliable approach, the party approach, to the situation.

The party committees and the primary party organizations must carry out organizer and political work in the collectives in such a way that it contributes to the consolidation of the people, instills in them the striving to work better and more effectively, and creates the most favorable conditions for confirming the moral principles and norms of the Soviet way of life, for the fight against poor business practices and any manifestations of bureaucratism, callousness, self-conceit, or other vicious survivals.

The party conferences are a very important time in the life of the republic's party organization. It is the task of the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees to assure the high level of conducting those conferences, since the depth and precision of the tasks

that are posed, the businesslike attitude of the newly elected makeup of the party committees, will greatly influence the successful work in the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and the carrying out of the accomplishments that will be planned by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! Thirty-three work days remain until the end of the year. That's not much time, but it is precisely this amount of time that can determine a great deal in the final indicators for 1980. This pertains to industry, especially to construction, as well as other branches of the national economy. Much will have to be done by the agricultural workers for the successful carrying out of the operations for taking care of the livestock during the winter, as well as the autumn-winter measures for next year's harvest.

During the remaining days of the year it will be necessary to assure the especially clear-cut operation of the economic mechanism, the maximum amount of coordination and mutual understanding, the sense of high responsibility for the final results of the work performed by the enterprise, the branch, the city, the rayon, the oblast, and the republic as a whole.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan asks the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, the executive committees of the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade union and the Komsomol, the ministries and the departments -- all the party and economic activists in the republic -- to do everything possible to assure the successful fulfillment of the current year's plans and to make a good start in the new year of 1981, the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Comrades, please permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo, and our beloved Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the Communists and all the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, inspired by the decisions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech that was made at that Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and marching forward toward the 26th Congress of our beloved Communist Party, will raise still higher the banner of the socialist competition, will improve the organizer and mass-political work in all sectors of communist construction, will do everything to assure the successful completion of 1980 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole, and will make their worthy contribution to the further prosperity of our great socialist Motherland.

BODYUL SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

WA302148 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Abbreviated account of report by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at 18 November 1980 Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From its Decisions and the Speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

Among the social-political events of the final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan an important place is occupied by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which discussed the drafts of the State Plan of the Country's Economic and Social Development and the State Budget for 1981 and adopted the appropriate decrees.

The determining reference point of their work and the adopted decisions was the speech at the Central Committee Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which made an in-depth and constructive analysis of the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan, revealed the shortcomings in the development of the country's economy in this time and determined its main directions for the upcoming 11th Five-Year Plan.

Essentially reflecting the party's precongress platform, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, which is candid and purposeful in Leninist fashion and is imbued with party professionalism, high-mindedness and exactingness, contains a truly scientific evaluation of the state and prospects of the further development of the country's social production and economic potential and points out the means for a solution of key problems of the economy. It determines anew the main thrust of the party's economic policy at the current stage, proceeding from the most pressing interests of the working people and the country.

The essence of this policy lies in the fact that the country's production forces, which have increased many times over, its inestimable raw material resources and the tremendous scientific-technical achievements and possibilities of developed socialism make it possible to cater for society's material and cultural requirements to a fuller extent and at a higher l vel. Proceeding from this actual reality, L.I. Brezhnev put forward a task of paramount importance--increasing the production of consumer products in the volumes needed to satisfy the population's demand for food products and industrial commodities; and expanding housing construction and improving municipal-social services for the working people.

Sectors of the country's agrarian-industrial and food complex have a leading place in the solution of these problems. In order for the said sectors to develop steadily and constantly it is essential, as the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum emphasized, to draw up a special program which will be incorporated as an integral part in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Together with the need for the accelerated development of the country's agrarian-industrial complex the plenum oriented industry's machine building and defense sectors toward fuller use of their potential for the increased production of consumer products. The task of the further development of the fuel-energy complex, chemical industry, various people's trades and subsidiary farms and a fundamental improvement in trade and consumer services was put forward.

The plenum wholly and fully approved the directives and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and decreed that they be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and management authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations to complete the 10th Five-Year Plan and organize production in 1981 with the fullest use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of an increase in the people's living standard.

The plenum expressed the firm conviction that the country's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia would greet the 26th congress of the Lenin Party with new labor achievements and apply all their efforts, knowledge and experience for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the decisions adopted by the Central Committee October Plenum and the country's highest organ of supreme power are documents of great inspirational and mobilizing force. They call for selfless struggle for realization of the party's program propositions, for the achievement of high production and economic indicators and for an increase in the working people's material well-being.

The Moldavian people greeted L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee Plenum with great enthusiasm. They wholly and fully support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and are augmenting their labor contribution to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the country's economic and social development.

Like all Soviet people, the republic's communists and working people express to Leonid Ilich cordial thanks for this tireless concern for the Soviet people's good and happiness, the strengthening of peace and the development of international cooperation and for the high evaluation of the heroic accomplishments of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia.

The 10th Five-Year Plan has been a period of the Soviet people's purposeful work for realization of the large-scale problems of the development of the country's economy, an increase in production efficiency and the solution of social problems. It has corroborated as convincingly as can be the correctness of the economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th party congresses and led to a considerable growth in our state's economic and defense potential.

The unswerving growth of socialist accumulation and the increase in the working people's living standard achieved on this basis testify to the colossal scale of what has been done. Some R329 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan have been allocated in the said period from national income for purposes connected with an increase in the Soviet people's well-being; payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by R134 billion.

National income in our republic in the current year will be R1.3 billion in excess of the 1975 level. Some R4.5 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan have been allocated in the 10th for satisfaction of the population's material and spiritual requirements. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds exceed the level of the last 5-year plan by almost R2 billion.

The increase in socialist accumulation has been positively reflected in real income, which will have increased 20 percent per capita in the republic over the 5-year period. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will have increased 18 percent, and the pay of kolkhoz members 30 percent.

Much has been achieved in such an important business as an improvement in the working people's housing conditions. Some R1.5 billion of capital investments more than planned has been channeled into housing construction in the country as a whole in the 5-year plan. In our republic they were R100 million more than in the previous 5-year plan. The population will have received more than 7 million square meters of housing. This is enabling us to have increased the level of its provision therewith from 10.8 square meters per capita in 1975 to 11.6 square meters in 1980, which is higher than the planned level. The number of apartments supplied with gas has increased by 338,000 or 53 percent.

Increasingly large resources are being channeled into the development of education and the health service. The norms of the expenditure of resources on raising children in

preschool establishments and schools and on assistance to the sick, invalids and the old have been increased in the republic, as in the country as a whole. Supplementary benefits have been introduced and the social conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War have been improved. Expenditure on public health, pensions and other payments from the social consumption funds have increased by R1.1 billion in the present 5-year plan.

The republic's trade and consumer services have been further developed. Retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will have increased 31 percent in the 5 years, and the volume of consumer services will have increased by a factor of 1.5. The public's provision with electrical household appliances will have increased by a factor of almost 1.4 and with radio goods and television receivers by a factor of more than 1.6. There are now 78 television receivers, 73 refrigerators, 65 washing machines, 8 passenger cars and 10 motorcycles per 100 worker and employee families.

Realization of the vast social program has been and is based on the growth of the country's economy. Industrial output to the tune of R616 billion and agricultural output to the tune of R50 billion more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan will have been produced in the 5 years.

Industrial production will have increased by R8.9 billion and gross agricultural output by R1.8 billion in the republic in this period.

Capital investments have played a big part in the growth and development of the economy. Approximately R7.5 billion have been channeled into the needs of the republic economy over the 5-year period. The commissioning of fixed production capital has increased by 21 percent as a result. Approximately 40 industrial enterprises, more than 70 agricultural facilities and many social-cultural establishments have been commissioned.

The republic's production forces will increase rapidly in the 11th Five-Year Plan also. It is planned to channel R8.7 billion of capital investments into expanding the fixed capital of industry, agriculture and construction, transport and other organizations and the new construction of social-everyday establishments in the upcoming 5-year period. Particularly great attention will be paid to the further buildup of the production potential of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex.

The republic's working people and the party and management personnel connected with the production of food products have received with great enthusiasm the all-state target food program which has been outlined by the party and which is designed to combine together questions of the development of agriculture and the sectors of industry servicing it and the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of agricultural products and questions of the development of the food industry and trade in foodstuffs.

A large-scale agrarian-industrial and food complex constituting the nucleus of the republic's economy has taken shape in Moldavia as a consequence of objective conditions and possibilities. It embraces a developed agriculture, industrial sectors processing agricultural raw material, science-production associations and transport, construction and other production-servicing organizations. It is responsible for over 49 percent of the gross social product and 56 percent of the fixed capital of the economy. It produces over 20 million tons of various agricultural products and processing enterprise products worth more than R3.5 billion.

Agriculture occupies the leading place in this complex. Much has changed in this sector in the time of the implementation of agrarian transformations in our country: Production capital, chiefly thanks to technical means of production, has increased considerably; the farms' economy has strengthened and the material well-being of the rural workers has increased. Under the influence of scientific-technical progress the agrarian sector has begun to be transformed in the direction of the further, larger-scale concentration of production, the industrialization of techniques, their intensification thanks to the application of more powerful machines, the greater application of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, irrigation and the use of electric power in production processes.

A considerable increase in agricultural labor productivity and the productiveness and marketability of farming and animal husbandry has been the main result of these transformations. The entire increase in Moldavia's agricultural output in the 10th Five-Year Plan has occurred thanks to increased labor productivity. Some 618,000 tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of sugar beet, 2.7 million tons of vegetables, fruit and grapes, 923,000 tons of milk, 311,000 tons of meat and 940 million eggs more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan have been made a part of state resources in this time.

The socialist pledges of the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the sale of grain and other products to the state have been fulfilled as of this moment. The procurement centers have received 1,064,000 tons of grain, which is more than ever before. Some 4.86 million tons of grain--986,000 tons more than the plan--have been sold over the whole 5-year period. Some 4,981,000 tons of vegetables have been sold the state, which is also more than was planned. The plan has been overfulfilled in the current year, and the state has been supplied with 1,152,000 tons of vegetables. Grape procurements in the current year constituted 1.05 million tons compared with the planned 1.1 million tons.

Calculations show that it is perfectly possible to fulfill the plans for sale to the state of animal husbandry products. It is possible to sell the state 19,000 tons more meat and 39,000 tons more milk than last year.

A direct consequence of the increase in the production and procurements of agricultural products and the manufacture of various foodstuffs and industrial commodities therefrom has been an improvement in supplies thereof to the public. Some 46 kilos of meat, 243 kilos of milk and dairy products and 169 eggs were consumed per capita in 1979. This was more than ever before. Some R819 of foodstuffs and nonfoodstuffs were sold per capita.

A strong production base has been created in the republic capable of providing considerably more foodstuffs and other goods for the population. Some 300 interfarm enterprises and associations are functioning successfully together with 392 kolkhozes in the cooperative sector. Some 280 sovkhoz-plants and sovkhozes incorporated in 40 territorial agrarian-industrial associations of the union-republic and republic "Moldplodovoshchprom," "Moldvinprom, "Moldtabakprom" and "Moldefirmasloprom" systems are operating highly efficiently in the state sector. The organization of 13 science-production associations is the logical consequence of integration.

These economic systems produce agricultural products to the tune of R1.2 billion and industrial products to the tune of R2.1 billion and perform mechanized, construction, transport and other operations to the extent of R450 million. A fund of more than R1 billion is being created in the republic's agrarian-industrial complex for the implementation of social-cultural measures which is used to build housing and children's establishments and for the working people's treatment and recreation.

Concentrating production in many branches on the basis of interfarm cooperation, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are specializing and, as a consequence, increasing the intensiveness of production and channeling considerably more resources into its expansion and the social development of the collectives.

As a whole, it has to be said that Moldavia's agrarian sector now has strong production forces organized on large-scale specialized farms, complexes and associations capable of successfully surmounting the difficulties of harsh weather conditions and accomplishing the major tasks of increasing the productiveness of farming and animal husbandry.

For a number of years now Faleshty farms have been securing a wheat yield of over 45 and, in certain years, of over 50 quintals per hectare and of 350 and 400 quintals of sugar beet. On dry land, without irrigation, for the fifth year in succession Chadyr-Lunga farms have, with the total exclusion of manual labor, obtained over 60 quintals of corn grain over the entire sown area. In the 5-year plan they have sold the state 231,000 tons of grain--45,300 tons more than determined by the annual plans. The Glodyany farmers cultivate a regularly high harvest of sunflower and have fulfilled the 5-year

plan for sale thereof to the state. Some 50-60 and more quintals of feed unit per hectare are obtained annually on the land of the Leovo, Kaushany, Drokiya and other fodder associations.

The workers of Slobodzeyskiy Rayon are achieving a high harvest of vegetables and fruit. Annual procurements of these products here have been raised to 360,000 tons. Some 160 quintals of fruit per hectare and, in a number of brigades, 200-230 quintals were grown in the "Pamyat' Ilichu" Interfarm Orchard. In the current year the viticulturalists of Vulkaneshtskiy, Kalarashskiy, Kagulskiy, Kantemirskiy, Kotovskiy, Strashenskiy and other rayons considerably overfulfilled their high socialist pledges for the sale of grapes to the state.

The Brichany, Drokiya, Kagul and Oknitsa stockbreeders annually overfulfill the plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state.

Many rayon interfarm mechanization and electrification associations insure high production efficiency. This year, whose weather conditions were so difficult as to constitute a rarety, they passed the severe test with honor and demonstrated their great possibilities. The long drawn-out spring and cold summer put back the ripening of the corn and industrial crops and vegetables, fruit and grapes by 20-25 days. At the same time the fall cold spells and frosts and snowfalls came earlier than ever before. The time for the harvesting of late crops, of which we have an absolute preponderance here, was cut by 25-35 days. In this short time roughly 12 million tons of high-quality products were harvested, shipped and processed by the selfless labor of the machine operators, vegetable growers and viticulturalists with great assistance from the students, trainees and Soviet Army soldiers.

And it may be confidently said that if the control of harvesting operations had been better organized on the part of the ministries, departments and a number of local authorities and if all executive personnel had succeeded in creating intensity in the work, it would have been possible to considerably reduce the products which remained in the fields with the onset of the early cooling and which were harvested with great difficulty and additional expenditure. The Moldupрneftesnabsbyt was to blame for the fact that many harvesting units and motor vehicles stood idle at the best time for the harvesting owing to a lack of gasoline. The Ministry of Automotive Transport is dealing unsatisfactorily with questions of saving fuel and the rational use of motor vehicles.

The "Moldvinprom" Agrarian-Industrial Association is also permitting serious mistakes and shortcomings in its activity. Measures for the specialization of the sovkhoz-plants outlined by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are being implemented inadequately here. The laying out of new vineyards has been reduced. Protection of the planations against mildew was not properly organized this year. In a year when a high harvest of grapes was grown in the republic many farms of this system failed to meet the quota for their production. A considerable number of "Moldvinprom" sovkhoz-plants also failed to cope with the plans for the sale to the state of corn and sunflower, even though they are negligible.

Management in the "Moldplodovoshchprom" is also imperfect. Negligence in the use of raw material and packaging is tolerated in certain of its organizations. The necessary production structure is not provided for on the system's specialized sovkhozes, and there is a shortfall in the harvesting of many products both as a result of low yield and also as a consequence of losses during harvesting, which were particularly big this year in the Grigoriopolskiy, Kaushany and Soroki territorial agrarian-industrial associations.

Production-economic relations between the farms cultivating the raw material and the processing enterprises of the oil-fats, sugar, meat and dairy and tobacco industry are being refined in the republic together with the functioning of the above-mentioned integrated agrarian-industrial systems. It is several years now that the Glodyany farmers have been cooperating fruitfully with the workers of the Beltsy Oil-Fats Combine, the

Faleshty and Lazovsk beet growers with the collectives of these rayons' sugar refineries and the stockbreeders of Kutuzovskiy, Novoanenskiy, Kriulyanskiy and other rayons with the dairies.

However, the fruitfulness of these relations is still negligible. Their possibilities are being restricted by the reluctance of ministry and department leaders to expand production and economic relations and draw closer to the agricultural enterprises. As before, many managers of the processing plants prefer to work in isolation from the farms producing the raw material and do not assume responsibility for the outcome of unified production and for final results.

Take, for example, meat and dairy industry enterprises. They have all the necessary conditions and opportunities for establishing direct relations with the farms producing the raw material, but are not taking advantage of them. The leaders of the ministries of meat and dairy and also food industry should reexamine their attitude toward integration.

On the same level as the farms producing the raw material the ministries and departments and processing enterprise administrations must bear responsibility for the two-in-one process of production of the final product. This is dictated by the need for an increase in raw material resources and a considerable improvement in their quality.

Much agricultural produce enters the sphere of circulation without additional finishing and lacking a marketable appearance. A large quantity of products is lost on account of the imperfections of packaging. Packaging is stored inadequately and frequently becomes unsuitable even prior to use. Containers, which reduce expenditure on the shipment of products and preserve their quality better, are employed in limited numbers. The above and other shortcomings are reducing food resources and slowing the growth of the farms' economy.

It was possible in the current year to considerably raise the production level and surpass the rate of growth achieved in previous years. But the real possibilities for this which were available were not used in full as a consequence of gaps in production organization and mobilization of the working people for the harvesting. It is not the first year that a big harvest of vegetables in an enlarged crop rotation has been cultivated in Grigoriopolskiy Rayon, but at the same time each year not all the products are harvested. Animal husbandry is inadequately provided with feed in this rayon, which is having a negative effect on the sector's productiveness. The agriculture of Floreshtskiy Rayon continues to lag. As a whole, it has to be said that the harvesting of the late crops has not corresponded to their possibilities and the demands of the evolved conditions. In addition to the above-mentioned rayons, this applies particularly to Suvorovskiy, Yedinetskiy, Ungenskiy, Rybnitskiy and Dubossarskiy rayons.

The harvesting of corn and sugar beet has still not been completed in many rayons, and cabbage remains here and there. Although weather conditions have been difficult in recent days, the products have not been damaged. They must be harvested more rapidly and the underwinter fallow lifted immediately.

The omissions and shortcomings in this fall's agricultural operations must be thoroughly examined at the upcoming party conferences and measures must be outlined to improve organization and management.

Comrades! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev raised sharply at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum the question of providing the population with such food products as meat and milk.

The animal husbandry complexes for meat production and rearing heifers and the consolidated and modernized dairy livestock sections on the farms operating in the republic and the manufacture of balanced feed organized in specialized agrarian-industrial associations enable us to increase the head of livestock, raise its productiveness and considerably supplement meat and dairy resources and manufacture more industrial food products therefrom.

This year there is a real possibility of not only fulfilling but also overfulfilling the plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state. Many rayons are close to this goal. At the same time Grigoriopolskiy, Dondyushanskiy and Floreshtskiy rayons lag seriously behind in the production and sale to the state of meat. Eight rayons have sold less milk than last year. Certain rayons are failing to take advantage of such real potential for an increase in meat resources as an increase in the conditions of the livestock sold to the state. In Vulkaneshtskiy, Kotovskiy, Orgeyevskiy and Slobodzeyskiy rayons the surrender weight of the animals does not exceed 330-340 kilos.

There are many farms in the republic which every year fail to fulfill the plans for purchases of animal husbandry products. It is necessary to work with them and reduce the number of such farms. It will thereby be possible to appreciably supplement state meat and milk resources. The task of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products demands of the party, soviet and management authorities and all workers of the countryside constant attention to the development of the sector and the highly efficient use of production capacity and fodder resources.

Many fodder associations have achieved a high yield of fodder crops in the current year. A sufficient quantity of silage has been laid in, and more hay and haylage have been procured. More grain has also been channeled into feed purposes. It is necessary to insure the rational use of forage and process and feed it in balanced form.

An important task is to achieve a breakthrough in the operation of the commodity dairy sections and extricate them from the bad patch in which many of them now find themselves. It is necessary to refine and fundamentally improve the organization of the labor of the milkers and not overload them by assigning a large number of cows to them.

The livestock-wintering period has arrived. It is possible to successfully obtain a larger quantity of products than in the summer in this period if the labor of the stockbreeders is organized well, competition is developed extensively and if the livestock sections are attended better, concretely and knowledgeably. The leaders of raykoms, rayispolkoms, union organizations and ministries and departments should be imbued with a sense of personal responsibility for an increase in the production and supply to the state of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products in order to normalize supplies thereof to the population in the 11th Five-Year Plan. We have all the necessary conditions and possibilities here for this.

A decisive stimulus to increased agricultural efficiency and the better accomplishment of production tasks is an increase in the well-being of the rural workers and the solution of social problems in the village. Much has been done in the republic to increase the rural workers' living standard thanks to interfarm cooperation and the rapprochement of processing industry, construction and transport enterprises with the sources of raw material and thanks to the growth of the farms' accumulations and their correct distribution. Kolkhoz members' pay has risen from R978 in 1975 to R1,268 in 1980. The provision of the villages with amenities has improved. Sales-utility and cultural centers have been created in many of them, streets are being asphalted and intrafarm and intercity communications are expanding.

But these important measures are being implemented on the farms variously, and not only by virtue of different possibilities, moreover, but also as a result of differing attitudes toward the solution of social problems. Not everywhere are there plans for the social development of the villages, and not all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and transport organizations situated in rural localities are attending to providing the villages with amenities and building cultural-social facilities. The solution of these questions must be a universal concern. The collectives of the patron organizations of the cities, scientists and planning institutes are also called upon to participate in their realization.

Light, furniture and local industry in our republic is producing a large and varied volume of commodities essential to the population. In the current year the production volume

at the republic's enterprises of light industry will amount to R870 million and will exceed the 1975 level by R254 million, at enterprises of local industry the figures will be R354 million and R98 million respectively and at enterprises of furniture industry R151 million and R45 million. The production of furniture over the 5 years will have increased by a factor of more than 1.5 and of silk cloth and outer knitwear by a factor of 1.4. There has been a considerable broadening of the assortment and improvement in the quality of many types of clothing, footwear, leather goods and other products.

Unfortunately, there has been a deterioration in the work of these sectors in recent months. It is necessary to make good what has been neglected in the time left before the end of the year and produce more products than envisaged by the supplementary quotas and counterplans.

Providing the population with foodstuffs and industrial commodities is connected not only with their production in a sufficient quantity but also with their storage at special depots, regular delivery to the stores and sale to the customers. These complex and very important functions are exercised by trade--the biggest sector of our economy. Unfortunately, it is not operating at the level of the role which it is called on to perform in a socialist system of management. Its organization and practical activity are in need of radical improvement.

Comrade Bodyul particularly stressed the significance of the consumer cooperative societies not only in the trade in industrial commodities but also, to no lesser extent, in the procurement and processing of agricultural products and their supply to the rural population. The work that has been started on expanding and strengthening the procurement and production base of the consumer cooperative societies should be continued. It is necessary to include all the rayon potrebsoyuz in the construction of meat and sausage shops, canneries and juiceries, confectionaries and other works, expand procurements of all agricultural products from the public and purchase farm surpluses and thereby increase the production of foodstuffs.

The Ministry of Consumer Services is developing its activity unsatisfactorily. Its leaders are displaying insufficient initiative in finding and using additional raw material resources and intermediate goods for expanding the services sphere and the assortment of goods and increasing their production. This system is in need of assistance from the Gosplan, Gossnab, plant, factory, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm and agrarian-industrial organization administrations and the rayispolkoms. An improvement in consumer services is a universal concern, and their level can only be raised given the participation of all organizations, including the unions.

Capital investments in housing construction increased by R100 million in Moldavia in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Ninth. The republic government examines the progress of housing construction monthly. This supervision is increasing the responsibility of the personnel and enabling us to assist the construction workers in good time and assimilate capital investments better. Some 30 percent more housing has been handed over in the 9 months than in the same period last year. However, as before, capital investments in housing are not being assimilated in full. The gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, unions, clients and construction workers must see their omissions in this serious amount of incomplete work.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum deemed impermissible the construction of industrial enterprises without housing and children's preschool establishments. This fundamental directive must be strictly implemented, and production facilities must not be included on the itemized lists if they fail to provide for the simultaneous construction of housing and other social facilities for them. The same in respect of operating enterprises; they must not be expanded without the simultaneous solution of social problems.

It is now essential to regulate the organization of housing construction. We have abided by the experience of concentrating capital investments in the local soviets and the

installation of housing by the main contractors--the ministries of construction and rural construction. This practice has its advantages. But owing to the weakness of the construction organizations and the underassimilation of capital investments the local soviets are deprived of the opportunity of granting the departments housing in the volume of their several participation, which reduces the ministries' interest in allocating to its enterprises capital investments for this purpose.

In addition, the said practice of concentrating capital investments prevents the enterprises from participating with their own resources in the construction of housing and children's establishments, although many of them have the necessary potential for this.

The Moldavian republic Trade Union Council studied this potential and the wishes of the enterprises and supported the initiative of Kishinev's "Mazon," "Signal" and "Schetmash" plants, which decided to pool their construction resources and build housing, children's preschool and other social establishments independently. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers look approvingly on this initiative and instruct the gorkoms and raykoms and city and rayon soviets to support the enterprises' initiative to concentrate capital investments, set up interdepartmental construction organizations along cooperative lines and install social-everyday facilities.

The party committees and the soviets must put housing construction under special supervision and strive for a considerable improvement in the organization of labor at the said construction projects. This work must be regarded, as Leonid Ilich said at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, as a direct assignment of the party Central Committee.

The construction organizations also have to perform a great deal of work on production facilities. All the facilities due to be commissioned this year must be so.

Capital construction, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, is an area of economic activity which merits the most serious attention. It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms adopt measures to reinforce the construction organizations with trained personnel capable of insuring accomplishment of the tasks confronting the construction workers, help the primary party organizations undertake political education among the construction workers and participate actively in improving the production and social conditions of the workers at the construction sites.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum paid particular attention to the need to considerably enhance the role of machine building in the solution of problems of technical progress in the country's economy. It was acknowledged at the plenum that much of the machinery and equipment manufactured in our country does not conform to present-day requirements. The imperfection of the combines, the inadequate power of many types of tractors and the high metal consumption and low productivity of a number of agricultural machines, motor vehicles and other equipment were pointed out, among other things.

This evaluation applies wholly and fully to our machine-building industry also. It is essential to surround this sector with attention, assimilate the capital investments allocated for its development in planned manner, organize design work better, train skilled workers for the sector and provide them with apartments, children's establishments and dining halls and thus create strong prerequisites for machine building's rapid development in Moldavia.

The republic Gosplan and government must use as fully as possible the machine-building plants' potential for the manufacture of various consumer items. We do have experience of this. The collectives of these enterprises are embarking on the manufacture of articles in broad demand with great responsibility. It is the duty of the gorkoms and raykoms and union organizations to initiate the organization of their production and render them due assistance here.

Now, in the time remaining before the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the party organizations and administrations of the machine-building enterprises must do everything to insure that the plans of the current year be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled. They have the possibilities for this, and they must be realized as fully as possible.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum demanded a further improvement in planning and management and the refining of the entire management system. Fulfilling the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on these questions, the republic party organization has implemented a number of important measures. The transition of ministries and departments to the two-three-tier system of management has been completed, the role of the planning and finance authorities in the leadership of economic and cultural building has been enhanced and questions of the long-term development of the sectors are being decided better. But what has been done is not yet insuring implementation of the main demands of a refinement in the management mechanism. This is holding back production intensification in many sectors, where an increase in the manufacture of products is as yet being achieved thanks to an increase in numbers and the wage fund and the above-norm expenditure of materials, electric power and fuel.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan and ministries and departments still have a great deal of work to do on implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in planning and an intensification of the impact of the economic mechanism on an increase in production efficiency and work quality and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's directives on these questions which he issued at the CPSU Central Committee June and October plenums. We must be oriented toward program-goal planning and management, the determination of results according to work done, plan fulfillment and the manufacture of high-quality products.

Together with an improvement in the centralized planning of the management of the republic's economy making it possible to forestall manifestations of departmentalism and localism it is essential to extend democratic methods of production management and contribute to the utmost to the development of the initiative of the labor collectives, managers and specialists.

L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum the urgent need to strengthen executant discipline, raise the personnel's responsibility for its assigned work, insure a constant increase in production, reduce the expenditure of labor, capital, materials, fuel and electric power on the manufacture of products and increase production efficiency and all qualitative work indicators. These directives apply in full to all managers and party and soviet authorities.

It is impermissible when in the formulation of wholesale prices and net output norms certain industrial enterprise managers overstate the material and labor expenditure norms in the course of introduction of the new management methods. This is nothing other than the solution of new problems with old methods and an endeavor to obtain as many resources as possible and to fulfill the plans without any work intensity. We must wage a decisive struggle against such tendencies.

An important economic and social measure of a strengthening of executant discipline and the galvanization of the labor collectives is an increase in the workers' skills in every possible way, a strengthening of labor discipline, a reduction in absenteeism and equipment idling and prevention of the overexpenditure of fuel, electric power and materials. In the struggle against the above-mentioned shortcomings and for the more successful accomplishment of production tasks it is necessary to organize socialist competition purposefully and orient it toward final results and quality indicators, support innovators to the utmost, disseminate their experience, evaluate what has been done critically and concentrate attention on unsolved problems.

While evaluating at their worth the Soviet people's achievements in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and thereby confirming the correctness of the

CPSU's economic policy the October Plenum oriented the party, state authorities and the people toward a more decisive and persistent struggle for an increase in efficiency and work quality and the creation of the maximum possibilities for an increase in the working people's living standard. From this reference point ensue the practical tasks confronting each party committee and primary party organization, the union, Komsomol and other public organizations, the soviets and all labor collectives.

The draft of the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990, which will be the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress with respect to economic problems for the forthcoming period of the activity of the party and state and the entire Soviet people to build communism in our country, will be published soon. It is up to the gorkoms and raykoms to organize discussion of this exceptionally important document in all working people's collectives and tie in this work with the accomplishment of current tasks for the successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Discussion of the material of the upcoming congress is intended to uplift our entire organizing and political work and galvanize socialist competition among the working people.

Drafts of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development and of the State Budget of the republic in 1981 are submitted for examination by this plenum. The work on these documents required the great creative efforts of the Gosplan, Ministry of Finance, institutes, ministries and departments, kolkhoz councils and enterprise, construction project, agricultural organization and services sphere administrations. Developments of the plan and budget were repeatedly discussed in the government and analyzed, studied and examined in Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee departments and in the Central Committee Bureau. They have been coordinated in the country's central bodies.

The Moldavian SSR's achievements in the development of the economy and culture and in the solution of social questions, an analysis of the possibilities of further socioeconomic progress and Gosplan and Ministry of Finance calculations enable us to determine for the long term a high rate of development of machine building and light, local and furniture industry, a real rate of growth of agricultural production and an improvement in the republic economy's provision with electric power, fuel and raw material resources.

Capital investments will increase in virtually all sectors of social production, particularly in the construction of housing and children's establishments. Considerably more resources will be channeled for this purpose from enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and sovkhoz-plant funds. It is planned to reduce the time taken to install facilities and improve the quality of construction. A preferential rate of the commissioning of fixed capital is envisaged in this connection in the majority of ministries and departments.

Large-scale measures for an increase in production efficiency, mainly thanks to the use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, are being determined. It is planned to assimilate more than 200 new production processes in industry and to implement over 700 measures aimed at increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs and increasing efficiency and work quality.

Implementation of the measures provided for in the plan will make it possible to increase the Moldavian SSR's national income by R371 million or 6.5 percent, the social consumption funds 5.1 percent and real per capita income 3 percent compared with 1980.

As in the country as a whole, taut plan quotas have been determined in a number of sectors of Moldavia's economy, and we have not succeeded in fully balancing certain industries with respect to material-technical resources. Therefore, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized, it is essential to underpin the plan quotas with precise organizing activity, high discipline and stringent control.

The party, soviet and management authorities and production collectives must make good preparations to surmount the difficulties. It is necessary right now to reveal possible bottlenecks and disproportions, concentrate energies on the quest for extra resources and organize an active struggle for the economical expenditure of material-raw material: fuel-energy, financial and labor resources and for high organization.

The proposals and recommendations which will be expressed by Central Committee members and the other comrades participating in this plenum and also by Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies at the upcoming session must be attentively examined and, where possible, taken into account at the final stage of putting finishing touches to the plan. It is important to notify the executants and working people's collectives of the plans in good time and organize their fulfillment.

In conclusion permit me to dwell briefly on certain results of the past report and election party meetings. They were conducted in organized and businesslike fashion and with the high activeness of the communists. The majority of the reports and communists' speeches analyzed comprehensively and in depth and evaluated critically the work that had been done, displayed high-minded party concern in connection with existing shortcomings and signposted paths and methods of overcoming them and successfully accomplishing the impending tasks.

The reports and elections in the primary party organizations showed the firm unity and cohesion of the party ranks of the republic party organization, efficiency and high-mindedness in work and high activeness in the implementation of CPSU Central Committee decisions and the directives of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The reports of the party bureaus and the primary party organization party committees, their discussion and the recommendations which were formulated for improving the party organizations' activity point to the tremendous amount of work which the communists are performing in the labor collectives. They perform a vanguard role in production, social and political measures, carry the worker masses with them, enlist them in active socialist competition, exercise effective supervision of the activity of the administration and display constant concern for an improvement in the working people's material well-being.

Weak spots were also revealed in the work of a whole number of primary party organizations in the process of this important party campaign. The communists' role in mobilizing production potential is not noticeable, poor use is made of criticism and self-criticism for revealing and putting an end to shortcomings and the struggle for strengthening discipline is being waged inadequately in some of them. The gorkoms and raykoms should assist these organizations in raising the level of organizational-party and ideological work. It is necessary to attentively study all the proposals, recommendations and critical observations expressed at the report and election meetings and strive to insure that the party organizations' entire activity be organized in accordance with the requirements of the party masses, the needs of the working people and CPSU Central Committee directives.

City and rayon party conferences will begin in a few days. They will discuss the raykom and gorkom reports, examine the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan and, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, reveal shortcomings and outline measures for an improvement in all party-political work. It is important that the party conferences analyze the work that has been done in businesslike fashion and from standpoints of high exactingness toward the personnel and the managerial authorities, evaluate it self-critically and outline paths for the successful implementation of the decisions of the October Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directives thereat and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pleges of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and start work in organized manner in the first year of the new 5-year plan, which will be the next stage of our country's socioeconomic development.

In order that the party conferences leave a more profound trace in the mind of each communist and in order that they be a major mobilizing factor in the activity of each party organization and each labor collective and a reference point in the activity of the entire personnel it is necessary that they be well prepared. The very best indicator of just such preparation is the fulfillment of production plans and pledges and implementation of the social measures.

The speakers must reveal in depth the reasons for the shortcomings in many collectives' activity to fulfill the plans of economic building and social development, in the style of party work, the leadership of the primary party organizations, the selection and placement of personnel, supervision of execution and in the organization and performance of ideological and educational work.

In rendering account to the communists the gorkoms and raykoms are rendering account to the entire people. Publicity in party work and briefing of the masses are a law of our life and the primary duty of the mass information and propaganda media. The newspapers and television and radio illustrated the reports and elections in the primary party organizations relatively extensively. It is necessary to illustrate the party conferences just as extensively, show the work experience of the gorkoms and raykoms and reveal the shortcomings in their activity.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the entire republic party organization to assure the Leninist Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the communists and all working people of our republic, inspired by the decisions of the Central Committee October Plenum and the party's concern for the good of Soviet people, will do everything to successfully complete 1980, begin the new 5-year plan in organized fashion and worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES HELD, SECRETARIES ELECTED

Kazakh SSR

AU291707 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Summary] Oblast party conferences completed their proceedings on 26 December in Aktyubinsk, Kzyl-Orda, Kokchetav, Uralsk and Chimkent. In a business-like way, the communists spoke about the need for further improving organizational and political work, for absolutely fulfilling plans and pledges, for improving the economic mechanism and planning, for more fully using production assets and for improving production quality. At the same time, the delegates indicated shortcomings and production reserves, and drew up definite ways to enhance the economy and raise the working people's prosperity. The conferences examined the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, and the main guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-85 and in the period up to 1990. Reports on that subject were delivered by the oblispolkom chairmen: Kazybayev in Aktyubinsk, Kubashev in Kzyl-Orda, Moiseyenko in Kokchetav, Podyablonskiy in Uralsk, and Shaymerdenov in Chimkent.

The oblast party conferences were addressed by Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, in Chimkent; Imashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in Kokchetav; Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Aktyubinsk; Dzhiyebayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member and Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman, in Kzyl-Orda; and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member and Kazakh SSR State Security Committee Chairman, in Uralsk.

With great enthusiasm, the conferences adopted messages of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The decisions adopted at the conferences are aimed at further improving the style and methods of party work and the ideological and political-educational activity of party committees, and at mobilizing the communists and working people for active participation in socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The conferences elected newly composed obkoms and auditing commissions, as well as delegates to the 26th CPSU and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses.

At the organizational plenums, elected as obkom first secretaries were: Liventsov for Aktyubinskiy, (Yesetov) for Kzyl Ordinskiy, (Kuamyshev) for Kokchetavskiy, Askarov for Chimkentskiy and Iksanov for Uralsky.

Ukrainian SSR

AU291715 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Summary] On 26-27 December, oblast party conferences were held in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Simferopol, Odessa, Ternopol, Khmelnitskiy, Cherkassy and Chernovtsy. In a business-like way, the delegates discussed obkom and auditing commission reports and scrutinized the work carried out to implement the 25th party congress decisions. "Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by the delegates, addressed the oblast party conference in Dnepropetrovsk."

The oblast party conferences were addressed by Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in Ternopol; Akrkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, in Donetsk; Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner order-decorated Kiev Military District, in Charkassy; Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Simferopol; Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, in Zaporozhye; Sologub, Ukrainian COmmunist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Unions Council chairman, in Khmelnitskiy; Fedorchuk, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian SSR State Security Committee chairman, in Zhitomir; Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, in Chernovtsy; and Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, in Odessa.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth set tasks for party organizations to improve leadership in economic and cultural construction, and political and organizational work. Newly composed obkoms and auditing commissions, and delegates to the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses were elected. Messages of greetings were addressed to the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party central committees.

Plenums of the newly elected obkoms discussed organizational issues. The following comrades were elected as obkom first secretaries: Kackalovskiy for Dnepropetrovskiy, Kachura for Donetskiy, Kavun for Zhitomirskiy, Vsevolozhskiy for Zaporoshzkiy, Makarenko for Krymskiy, Kirichenko for Odesskiy, Yarkovoy for Ternopolskiy, Lisovoy for Khmelniktskiy, Lutak for Cherkasskiy and Dikusarov for Chernovitskiy Obkom.

REPORTAGE ON 26 DEC LENINGRAD GORKOM SESSION

Achievements, Romanov Speaks

LD262006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Summary] Today in the Taurides Palace a report back and election meeting of Leningrad Gorkom is being held. A review report of the gorkom was made by First Secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom Solovyev. Communists and working people of Lenin's city, it was stressed at the conference, have made a confident stride forward in implementing the socioeconomic tasks posed by the party in the 10th 5-Year Plan. They have produced goods worth R800 million more than envisaged in the annual plans. Continuing their progress toward the 26th CPSU Congress, Leningraders are striving to turn their labor records into daily norms. Taking part in precongress competition are more than 2 million Leningraders. Delegates have placed emphasis on unused reserves to achieve higher economic results. "Speaking at the conference was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom."

End of Session

LD272238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Today the conference of the Leningrad Gorkom ended. A deep, interesting discussion was held on the key problems of raising the efficiency of production and quality of work, fulfilling the plans for economic and social development. The delegates unanimously approved the draft of the CPSU for the 26th party congress, the domestic and foreign policy, the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The delegates talked about how the working people of the Leningrad are preparing for the 26th party congress: About 2 million Leningraders are taking part in precongress competition. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, spoke at the conference.

At the plenum held today Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, was reelected first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

EASTERN KGB DISTRICT CONFERENCE HELD 23 DEC

AU241237 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Summary] A party conference of the troops of the Red Banner order-decorated Eastern Border District of the USSR State Security Committee was held in Alma-Ata on 23 December. Major General Koloskov, Political Directorate chief in the okrug, delivered a report on the state of an measures for further improving the quality and efficiency of party political work in intensifying the protection of the state border, increasing vigilance and combat preparedness, strengthening military discipline and the mobilization of the staff for the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum and for honoring the 26th party congress.

The conference delegates noted that party political work in the district had been supplemented with new effective forms. Party organizations in military collectives have increased their activity to raise vigilance and combat preparedness and to consolidate military discipline. Commanders, political organs and party organizations have been conducting their work more specifically to explain the increased party demands with regard to the protection of the motherland's borders under the conditions of the complex international situation, the aggravated ideological antagonism, and with regard to the resolute unmasking of the alien ideology and aggressive policy of imperialism and Maoism. There was discussion on strengthening links between Border Guards, on the one side, and the party and soviet organs of Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya and Tadzhikistan, as well as front-ranking labor collectives, on the other side, on their mutual contribution toward the cause of ideological and patriotic education.

Lieutenant General Donskov, commander of the district troops, delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Until 1990. Having unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the party and its Leninist Central Committee with Comrade Brezhnev at the head, the delegates adopted a decision outlining measures aimed at further improving organizational and party political work, at reliably protecting the Soviet people's peaceful and creative work on our motherland's southeastern borders, and at honoring the 26th CPSU Congress.

Participating in the conference proceedings were Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary; Fomichenko, Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee second secretary; Aukhadiyev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Protozanov, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom first secretary; Colonel General Popkov, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief of Ground Troops; Major General Turukin, Political Directorate deputy chief of the Border Guard Troops of the USSR State Security Committee;

Colonel General Yazov, commander of [abbreviation indistinct] troops; Rumyantsev, Administrative Organs Department chief in the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Lomov, Kirgiz SSR State Security Committee chairman; Perventsev, Tadzhik SSR State Security Committee chairman; Platayev, Kazakh minister of internal affairs; Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; and others.

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES PARTY SUCCESSES, VICTORIES

AU271347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Along the Tested Leninist Route"]

[Text] The working people of the Ukraine as well as all Soviet people greeted, from the bottom of their hearts, the CPSU Central Committee appeal to mark the 26th congress of the Leninist party with intensive work and new achievements in socialist construction. Now everywhere one can see the great working and political activity displayed by all and the deep understanding of the party's goals and tasks. The precongress socialist competition and the new patriotic initiatives pledged by the working people from all branches of the national economy are convincing proof of this activity.

The selfless work for the benefit of the socialist motherland and the active struggle for lasting peace are the basic characteristics of the powerful pathos of construction and creation which imbues the Soviet people.

Warmly supporting their party's policy, the Soviet people note with gratitude the consistency and firmness of its Leninist general line, and the multiple and purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Like the past party congresses, the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress will reveal new horizons to the party and country, and will mark the new tasks, strategy and tactics of the struggle during the next stage of communist construction. The congress will evaluate implementation of the socio-economic plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

The economic potential of the Soviet country grew steadily during the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and the people's sociopolitical and ideological unity consolidated. A big step forward in improving the working people's standard of life, education and culture was made.

Under the influence of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the process of practical work for implementing these decisions, the ideological life of the people became richer and the level of organization-party, ideological and political work increased. In recent years, the role of the party as a leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of the entire system of socialism grew even more and all its links improved from an organizational point of view. Soviet society has never been so united and cohesive, and it has never had such gigantic production powers and spiritual wealth as it has today.

The past years were marked by the exceptionally active and purposeful foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state. For more than 35 years, the Soviet people have been living under a peaceful sky. This is actually due to the historic merit of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, personally of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the entire socialist community. All this fully allows us to declare that the substantial and responsible tasks in the internal and foreign policy set by the 25th CPSU Congress, have been and are being successfully implemented. This is the most important political balance of the entire work of the party and people in recent years.

The indestructible loyalty of the CPSU towards the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and towards the banner of peace and cooperation among peoples raised by the great Lenin, were demonstrated with new force after the 25th CPSU Congress.

Steadily implementing the Leninist general line, the party notes that life poses new tasks and that their complexity will grow with the further development of the country. The manner of solving them will be determined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Remarkable Successes and Victories

One can see clearly now, from the top of the peaks reached by socialist construction, the path traveled by the Soviet people and their heroic struggle and victories.

The past years confirmed the correctness of the political line and economic strategy worked out by the party at its 24th and 25th congresses. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said at the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "the current 5-year plan will take a worthy place in the annals of historic deeds of the Soviet people, who are confidently marching along the road of communism."

What has been done in our republic is indicative of the scope of Soviet construction. The Soviet Ukraine's economy--as a component part of the country's uniform economic complex--reached a new level in quality and quantity.

The volume of the republic's industrial production increased by R123.5 billion in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, or by almost one-third. More than 1,600 major industrial objects and capacities were commissioned. The reconstruction of industrial production on a modern technical basis is being carried out. The share of such modern branches as chemistry, the automobile and aviation industry and construction equipment is constantly growing. The significance of the nuclear power supply is also growing. Powerful nuclear power stations such as the Chernobilsk, Roven and the South Ukrainian are being constructed. Great care is devoted to increasing the capacities of the fuel-energy complex, developing transportation, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemistry and consumer goods' industries.

The general production of the public sector in agriculture increased by R10 billion or 11 percent. The production of grain, meat, milk and eggs also increased.

Capital investments in the national economy during the 5-year plan exceeded R93 billion and basic production funds grew by more than R50 billion. During the last 5 years, the increase in the national income exceeded R70 billion, a sum equal to the total national income for 1975.

Care for the working people and for their prosperity and progress is the cornerstone of the Soviet Government. No society which has ever existed has given the people's masses as much as socialism. The October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum was another visual confirmation: For the Leninist party, there is no more important task than increasing the people's standard of living.

During the last 5 years, the real income of the population increased by 19 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees by almost 18 percent, and the remuneration for the kolkhozniks by 30 percent. The measures taken for increasing wages encompassed 17.5 million people. The bonuses and benefits from public consumption funds, by which expense the constitutional rights of the Soviet people are being implemented, will grow by more than R22 billion in comparison with the previous 5-year plan, which is 31 percent. These rights include free education, free medical assistance, social security, health resort services and so forth.

Some R12.3 billion, almost 200 million more than the amount envisaged by the 5-year plan, were allocated to housing construction. Some 93 million square meters of housing area were constructed in the cities and villages, something which improved the housing conditions of 8 million people. Now more than 80 percent of city families live in individual apartments. Evaluating the results of the many-sided and fruitful work according to its merit, we communists do not forget that we can and must work more and better.

The preparation of the 26th CPSU Congress is a broad and multiplan endeavor which encompasses all areas of social life. A genuine nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Main Directions of the USSR Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990," is now taking place.

If we summarized this program document in general terms, we could say that its essence is in the fact that the party, as always, is steadily continuing its upsurge in the Soviet people's standard of living. The practice of building communism in the USSR is being incorporated in this project. The experience of the other socialist countries has been taken into consideration and the CPSU strategy on the most important issues of economic and social development has been incorporated and applied according to the set conditions of the eighties. The implementation of large-scale and long-range tasks envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee draft ensures the further growth of the economic potential of the country and each union republic, maintaining the Soviet state's defensive capability at the necessary level, and further increasing its international prestige.

The draft also includes solid and great tasks for our republic. More specifically, it envisages significantly increasing the share of nuclear power in the general volume of the power supply; accelerating the construction, reconstruction and technical reequipment of the coal industry plants; and increasing the mining of "black gold," and further developing metallurgy. The power, chemical, machine building, and electro-technical industries will be developed with intensified pace. The production of metal cutting machines, construction equipment, cattle breeding machines and food industry machines will also intensify.

It is envisaged to significantly increase agrarian production, especially the production of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, grapes, meat and milk, as well as constructing major meliorative systems in the southern part of the republic, and draining large sectors of soil and turning it into cultivated land.

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine, being aware of the significance and role of the republic's economy in the uniform national economy complex of the country, are approaching the solution of the tasks posed by the party with great responsibility, concentrating their forces for successfully completing the current 5-year plan period and creating the basis for highly efficient work during 1981 and the entire next 5-year plan period.

The October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed as strongly as possible that the implementation of our main goal--constantly increasing the well-being of the people--is unthinkable without increasing the effectiveness of the economy and without intensifying all social production. By determining the basic economic tasks for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, as well as for an even longer period of time, the CPSU Central Committee further stressed the questions on whose solution the Soviet people's living conditions depend. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed, this is the most important work of the party whose cornerstone is care for the people's welfare.

In all our activity, we proceed from the fact that all questions related to the life of the people require the constant attention of party organizations, soviets, economic leaders and trade unions. We strive towards having an attitude that care for man be the most important characteristic of their style of work. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed, "this attitude must become an integral part of the work of every leader--big or small. There can be no bureaucracy, apathy and arrogance in our Soviet life." There are no small things where the needs of the people are concerned. In this area everything is important, the good organization of trade, public catering, everyday services and public order.

Crystal Pure and Fraternal Friendship

Socialism and peace are inseparable. This has been proven by history. As was stressed at the 5 December 1980 Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries, the socialist countries are determined to make their future contribution to improving the international climate, strengthening peace, continuing the policy of detente, developing international cooperation and solving all conflicts by negotiations. [paragraph continues]

The official and friendly visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to India was a new confirmation of the loyalty of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course.

The most important factor for peace on earth is further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Whenever we speak about relations between our countries and between our peoples and parties, we proudly stress the fact that these are relations of pure and cordial sincerity, lasting friendship and indestructible fraternity. The relations between the USSR and Bulgaria are a bright example of this type of relationship.

Our countries' communist parties are the guiding and organizing force of our fraternal unity. The CPSU and BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], as parties of real revolutionaries and internationalists, are constantly conducting a course of developing and strengthening the friendship and fraternity between our peoples. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, this course corresponds with the deep internal conviction of every Bulgarian and Soviet person.

The Soviet people fully share these words. The indestructible relations which connect our fraternal parties and peoples have been tested by time. Now there are no areas of party, state and public activity, and there is no fragment of the many-sided life of the two countries, in which the strong Bulgarian-Soviet relations and contacts do not exist. These relations are strengthening daily. The party organizations and working collectives of the Soviet Ukraine are actively contributing to strengthening Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Eleven oblast committees of the Ukrainian Communist Party are maintaining business relations with 11 BCP Okrug committees. More than 650 working collectives in our republic are competing with Bulgarian collectives. A broad exchange of delegations, specialists, frontrankers in production, scientists and workers in the areas of culture and art is taking place.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation is constantly developing. The ferry line from Varna to Ilichevsk, which was commissioned in November 1978 and which ensures the transportation of 2 million tons of cargo, well serves the further strengthening of our economic relations.

The broad exchanges of experience between the construction workers of Shumen and Kherson, the shipyards of Varna and Odessa, the textile workers of Poltava and Veliko Turnovo, Ternopol and Sliven, between the miners and metallurgy workers of Voroshilovgrad and Pernik, and between the agrarian workers are also in the interest of our common cause.

The socialist competition between the cooperating collectives of our republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for worthily greeting the 26th CPSU and 12th BCP congresses is always growing. Remarkable successes have already been achieved. The collectives of the ferry line are working intensively. The Soviet and Bulgarian sailors, applying the innovative methods of work, significantly decreased the average time of ferryboat trips.

The possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of our bilateral relations have not been exhausted and are actually limitless. We will further develop and strengthen these fraternal relations, which bear real fruits enjoyed by our peoples. This close cooperation is the permanent source and guarantee of our countries' new successes in building socialism and communism.

The friendship between our peoples is crystal clear and cannot be stained by anything. It is based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the organic coordination of the national and international interests of our peoples. Together we are stronger, together we can more easily reach our great goals--to build the communist society and preserve the holy peace on earth, together with the other socialist countries and progressive forces. The active preparation of the 26th CPSU and 12th BCP congresses will doubtlessly give our relations and our great friendship new and vital impulses for marching forward toward new peaks of social progress.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES AUCCTU PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD261520 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--"The CPSU will continue in the eighties to follow its economic strategy of which the supreme goal is a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of enhanced efficiency of production and greater labour productivity. The trade unions, which have a membership of 128 million, have an important part to play in solving the tasks set by the party," said Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU). He was speaking today at a meeting of the AUCCTU Presidium which discussed the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress: "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990".

It is a duty of Soviet trade unions, Shibayev said, to make a fitting contribution toward carrying out the five-year plan, to draw the working people more widely into the management of production and the solution of various economic problems. At the same time it is their duty to show concern for the working and living conditions and rest of Soviet people.

In the forthcoming five-year period, the trade unions will give special attention to the development and manufacture of machinery and equipment ensuring not only high productivity but also safe working conditions.

The first weeks of the nation-wide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft showed that it is supported by all sections of Soviet society, Shibayev said. The trade union organizations will analyze and sum up the proposals and remarks made by the working people during the discussion.

KIRGIZ TRADE UNION COUNCIL ASSESSES PERFORMANCE

LD291231 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Dec 80 p 2

[KIRTAG report: "Trade Unions' Important Tasks"]

[Text] Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress has been launched widely in the republic. In the course of this competition workers collectives are revising their pledges. High targets have been set by more than 2,500 enterprises and over 830,000 working people. There is widespread dissemination of the initiative of leading collectives in the republican capital which have launched a competition under the slogan "All the fraternal republic's orders--on time and with excellent quality." The high pitch of the precongress shock vigil is ensured with the direct participation of the republic's trade unions.

This was mentioned at the Kirgiz trade unions council plenum held in Frunze 16 December. The participants discussed the republic trade union organizations' tasks to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set out in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report was delivered by E. Abakirov, chairman of the Kirgiz Trade Union Council.

The trade unions' role and prestige in the republic's life is growing steadily, the plenum stressed. For hundreds of thousands of working people they have become a real school of management, a school of economic activity, a school of communism. Trade union organizations are successfully fulfilling one of their main tasks--that of mobilizing the working people to implement economic and cultural building plans and create a reliable basis for work in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum participants warmly approved the draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period Through 1990." They noted that this document, which creatively crystallizes the practice of communist building in the USSR, has aroused a tremendous political and labour upsurge in all collectives.

The plenum revealed reserves for improving the trade unions' activity. The standard of organizational and educational work is still not high enough in some trade union organizations. Trade union councils and committees must participate more actively in the struggle to increase labor productivity, reduce losses of work time, step up the thrift policy and improve the working people's working and living conditions.

The resolution adopted defines measures to further step up the trade unions' role in organizing socialist competition and developing democratic principles in production management.

Taking part in the plenum's work were O.B. Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, and A.P. Kupchin, deputy chief of the AUCCTU Labor Protection Department.

LITHUANIAN BODIES DISCUSS LAW, ORDER, ALCOHOLISM

LD291701 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 2

[ELTA report: "Republic Commission Meetings"]

[Text] A scheduled meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers' Youth Affairs Commission--at which questions of further increasing the effectiveness of the prevention of violations of law and order among juveniles were discussed--has been held. The commission urged all interested ministries, departments, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms constantly to strengthen individual preventive work with juveniles and constantly to enhance the role of the family, educational institutions and labor collectives and responsibility for the results of this work.

The city and rayon youth affairs commissions must coordinate this work better, analyze more deeply the causes and circumstances of violations of law and order and by joint efforts take concrete measures to eliminate them.

The commission heard the question of how the State Committee for Cinematography is utilizing the cinema's possibilities for educating juveniles and improving the prevention of violations of law and order by them.

Sessions of the republic staff of the Volunteer People's Militia and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers' commissions to combat alcoholism have also taken place.

The republic staff of the Volunteer People's Militia discussed the militia's activities in the first 9 months of this year. It was noted at the meeting that, despite the galvanization of the militia's activity, the militiamen are still ineffectual in their efforts to combat crime. The report of the Varenskiy Rayon Volunteer People's Militia staff on the militia's activity was heard, and the issue of cooperation between the Kapsukas City Volunteer People's Militia staff and the staff of the operational Komsomol detachments in the struggle against juvenile and youth violations of law and order was discussed.

The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers' commission to combat alcoholism discussed at its session the reports of the Shyaulyaya city and rayon trade organizations on their work to step up the struggle against alcoholism. The administration, trade union and other social organizations of the trade enterprises, and the commissions to combat alcoholism must take more effective measures in this sphere and ensure strict observance of the laws governing the trade in alcoholic beverages.

The report of the Prenayskiy Rayon People's Education Department on youth antialcohol education was heard.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SARATOV GLASS PLANT

LD231451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical workers and employees of the Saratov industrial glass plant of the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry:

Dear comrades:

I wholeheartedly congratulate you on a remarkable labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges adopted for the 10th 5-Year Plan and a sharp increase in the production of output for the national economy.

It is important that the plant collective, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, has carried out considerable modernization and retooling under the conditions of an operating enterprise. This has made it possible to increase production of high-quality sheet glass by 70 percent and to almost double production of high-quality crystal dishes while the overall volume of production increased 86 percent. Here the entire increase has been obtained by raising labor productivity.

Your successes are also the result of the high labor and manufacturing discipline, the introduction of everything new and progressive into production, the creative attitude displayed by the plant's workers, engineering and technical workers and employees, and the large amount of organizational work performed by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee voices the conviction that your collective will continue to struggle persistently to improve work efficiency and quality and will greet fittingly the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and great successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

RSFSR CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT CONTINUES TO LAG

LD241017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Goods for the People"]

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the CPSU's economic strategy and the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the party Central Committee has outlined a system of measures to consistently improve the people's well-being. Paramount attention is paid here to improving the supply of consumer goods to Soviet people. In the draft main guidelines this task is viewed as being among the most important socioeconomic problems.

The shortage of many types of goods is primarily the result of unsatisfactory work by a number of sectors. Thus the RSFSR ministries of the textile, light and local industries are systematically failing to cope with the targets. In the light of the increase in production prescribed for next year, these ministries' leaders, enterprise party organizations and administrations and local organs of soviet power must carefully consider and implement a package of measures to ensure the absolute implementation of what has been planned. Attention must be paid to every aspect of the activity of associations, enterprises and factories. It must be stressed that poor work to recruit and consolidate cadres and slow labor productivity growth are having a particularly adverse effect on the overall situation.

The actual system of planning the sectors producing consumer goods also needs improvement. The targets must reflect the real requirement for these goods. At the same time, after the old fashion, production is often planned in terms of prices, of rubles, while physical accounting--production in terms of meters or items--is not compulsory. So enterprises "cover" the program by producing articles that are more expensive. As a result, for instance, wall paper production in the republic has increased 20 percent in terms of value since the beginning of the 5-year plan, whereas in physical terms it has actually decreased compared with 1976. The same has happened in the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry so far as enamelware is concerned: in terms of wholesale prices, production shows a 21-percent increase, whereas the quantity of items has decreased by 26 percent. Under these circumstances how is it possible to avoid a shortage?

Nor are the requirements regarding the quality of goods being fully met. Of course, articles awarded the seal of quality are now to be encountered increasingly often. Suffice it to say that since the beginning of the 5-year plan output of such goods in light industry enterprises has quintrupled.

Nonetheless, it is precisely the problem of quality that is today one of the most pressing. At [this fall's interrepublic] wholesale fairs only 1,000--6 percent--of the types of articles bore the honorary pentagonal seal. A considerable proportion of the output reaching the stores does not match up at all to the demands made on it. Our readers complain in their letters, quite rightly, that, for all the apparent diversity, it is sometimes simply impossible to choose an item to your taste, and the purchase brings you no pleasure.

It cannot be tolerated that it takes many years to start up some kinds of production. The example of jeans fabric is typical. The high demand for it, which has been sustained for at least a decade, has never been fully satisfied. Now clothing made of velvet is in great vogue. There is every reason to fear that a similar story will be repeated with this material.

The decisive role certainly belongs to enterprises here. They can work more actively and more flexibily in this direction. Light industry must justify its name and reorganize itself more rapidly and react more efficiently to flucuations in customer demand. Ordzhonikidze's S.M. Kirov sewn goods factory sets a good example in this respect. The level of renewal at the factory is more than 60 percent. This means that each year two-thirds of the models are replaced with new models. The enterprise is closely linked with trade organizations, and its leadership carefully heeds all recommendations.

Unfortunately, it is often indicators of a different sort that come to the fore. This is why representatives of industry and of trade have absolutely opposite opinions in assessing the activity of the selfsame enterprise. Take, for instance, the Novoshaktinskoye Sewn Goods Production Association. The startup of capacities proceeds expeditiously there. The garment workers say with pride that their collective holds third place in the sector in terms of competition results and that the [5-year plan] target for labor productivity growth was fulfilled as long ago as last year. It is gratifying to hear such statements. But here is what the trade sector has to say. The association often fails to make deliveries according to the product list. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the association's workers have failed to supply the retail network with R6.5 million-worth of boy's overcoats and have failed to fulfill the target for producting children's coveralls. The percentage of defective products is increasing year in, year out. In short, you get the impression that people at the association are forgetting about the ultimate goal of production.

Work in accordance with long-term contracts helps to bring light industry more into line with the population's requirements and to ensure its more consistent orientation toward retail trade. Today the majority of collectives make profitable use of direct links.

However, mistakes have been made in the process of switching industry to work utilizing direct links, and today this progressive form of cooperation is far from yielding the desired results everywhere. I have in mind, above all, the instance where a chain is made up of a large enterprise and small suppliers and recipients. Thus, the Chelyabinsk Odezhda Association sends its products directly to 200 addresses. And a consignment often includes only 10-15 items of each product.

Heavy and defense industry sectors produce a considerable proportion of consumer goods. And, of course, how successfully the population's requirements for cultural, domestic and household goods are satisfied will depend to a considerable extent on these sectors. Meanwhile, the enterprises of a number of ministries, including those of ferrous metallurgy, power and electrification, chemical and petroleum machine building and the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry are failing to fulfill their plans for production of these goods. Party and soviet leaders in the oblasts on whose territory these enterprises are located should use the force of their authority to ensure that orders for consumer goods are met in full. Heavy industry could also provide weightier assistance in the production of modern equipment for the textile and footwear industries, which are experiencing a shortage of such equipment.

KIRGIZ CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION CRITICIZED

LD241149 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Goods for the People"]

[Excerpts] Increasing the output, extending the range and improving the quality of goods for the people day by day--that is a task of paramount economic and political significance. Its importance was again stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. "It is necessary," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a well-thought-out long-term program capable of uniting the efforts of all the sectors concerned."

At the same time the republic's industry is still greatly in debt to the population. For instance, for some years now it has been difficult to find children's tights and men's socks in the stores. Yet the Alamedin hosiery factory functions in the republic. How have these articles come to be in short supply? If the factory does not have enough capacities, why are they not developed? These quite natural questions are posed by many readers in their letters to the editorial office.

Such a simple product as men's shorts is no easier to buy from a store than socks. Here the shortage has arisen for a completely invalid reason. In the middle of this the Ministry of Local Industry transferred the production of this product from the Naryn and Tash-Kumyr sewn goods factories to the Osh homework combine and the Przheval footwear subsidiary of the Alamedin Furs Association. As a result of this unexpected change in the program difficulties arose over obtaining textiles on time and dispatching finished products. As a result the delivery of underwear to trade was significantly delayed. Even now the situation has not been fully rectified.

It also happens that when some goods are in plentiful supply in the stores demand remains unsatisfied. "The fall-winter season has set in," R. Kuttunova, O. Sereda, G. Alymbayeva and R. Omuraliyeva write to the editorial office, "yet here in Kant, for some reason, summer frocks and dresses have appeared in the Detskiy Mir department store and in other stores in abundance--those same dresses which were in such short supply in the summer. Yet there are very few warm things for children, and those there are are expensive and unattractive." This can only be explained in terms of the fact that business ties are not sufficiently well organized between industry and trade, supply discipline is poor and there is not enough for the quality of the product produced.

There are enterprises where the production of household, cultural and domestic goods is regarded as a secondary, and optional task. This is precisely how the Torgmash plant and the monitoring and measuring instruments plant regard the production of very important output. Moreover in recent time a policy of cutting back on consumer goods has been pursued.

The experimental electro-vaccum machine-building plant [Zavod Elektrovakuumnogo Mashinostroyeniya], the Tyazhelektromash and the Kirgizelektrodvigatel are doing far too little work to increase their production of cultural and domestic goods and update and widen their range. This practice must be stopped, and as soon as possible.

The last weeks of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan are passing. Workers in the national economy employed in the production of consumer goods are playing an active and successful part in the socialist competition to fulfill its targets and to greet in a worthy manner the 26th CPSU Congress, at which a new program for further strengthening the might of our motherland and increasing our national well-being will be outlined. The duty of party organizations and economic leaders is to support in every way possible and disseminate everything new and useful conceived in the course of competition and to create conditions for increasing the production, widening the range and improving the quality of consumer goods.

KIRILENKO, TIKHONOV ATTEND GOSPLAN SESSION

LD262000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] In Moscow today, a session was held of the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the participation of leaders of ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR, party and administrative organizations, presidents of academies of sciences and chairman of the state planning committees of the union republics. It was devoted to the presentation of the results of research and developments of the USSR Academy of Science concerning the national economy and the development of the material and technical base of Soviet science in the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the period up to 1990.

The session was opened by Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. A report on the problems of accelerating scientific developments and introducing them into the national economy was given by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Taking part in the conference and in the inspection of the exhibition organized at the USSR State Planning Committee of the achievements of the USSR Academy of Sciences were Comrades Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Dolgikh; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Antonov, Bodyul, Kostandov, Novikov, Smirnov and Talyzin.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL PRODUCTION--Tyumen oil workers today dispatched to consumers the 300 millionth ton of oil since the beginning of the year. This is the first time such a result has been achieved since exploitation of the deposits in West Siberia began. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Dec 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-26 DEC

LD260226/LD270134 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22-26 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

22 December

Half of the area devoted to wheat in the Kurganskaya Oblast will be sown with the high yield Siberian and Kurganskaya strains for the first time next spring. (0900 GMT)

25 December

During the 5-year plan 44.6 million tons of cotton have been sold to the state, which is 2.1 million tons more than planned. This year a record cotton crop was produced--about 9.95 million tons. For the first time 970,000 tons of high value fine-fiber cotton have been produced. All of the cotton-growing republics have overfulfilled their plans. In the next 5-year plan no less than 46 million tons of cotton are planned, including 5.3 million tons of fine-fiber cotton. In 1990 the fine-fiber cotton crop is expected to reach 10.7 million tons. In the 1981-1985 period it is planned to produce annually 22 billion meters of fabric, 900,000 tons of vegetable oil and over 150 types of other produce from cotton. In 1985 machinery will be cutting 70-75 percent of the cotton crop, and in 1990, 80-85 percent. (1100 GMT)

26 December

The checking of seed for spring planting has been completed. Three-fifths of it is in first or second class condition. The cleaning of seed to bring it up to top condition continues. In this job the Ukraine is excelling. In Estonia, despite difficult conditions, results have been quite good: 86 percent of the seed is first or second class. The country's farms will be fully supplied with seed for good crops. However, in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone there is a shortage of oats, peas and vetch seed, this lack is being compensated for with corn, sunflower, root crops and rape. In 1981, rape will occupy over 1.5 million hectares not only in the south, but also in Siberia, Kazakhstan, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic. In Belorussia, Armenia and some other republics, there is not enough grass seed; measures are being taken to rectify this. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, rice was planted on 220,000 hectares, and the gross yield has reached 1 million tons for the first time. The best farms are obtaining more than 60 quintals per hectare each year. (1100 GMT)

The Uzbekistan Ministry of Agriculture has announced that, according to preliminary data, the incomes of collective farms this year were in excess of R2 billion, which is R400 million more than planned. On the average the incomes of families on collective farms have increased 15 percent. (1430 GMT)

Experts have announced that the USSR should produce 3.2 million tons or rice by 1985 and nearly 4 million tons by 1990. The increase in the production of rice will be achieved first and foremost through increasing yields. It will also be carried out through expansion of areas devoted to rice. However here the possibilities are limited because of an increasing shortage of water. New rice strains will be introduced, and automation and chemicalization will also help to increase yields, as will the further amelioration of the irrigation systems. Another way to increase yields and reduce labor expenses is comprehensive mechanization. The combines currently used in ricefields cannot harvest properly in one pass: They can only harvest 1 and 1/2-2 hectares per day, and in favorable weather conditions, up to 3 hectares. (2140 GMT)

GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES KAUNAS CONFERENCE

LD241037 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 11 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Elta report: "Communists Look to the Future: Kaunasskiy Rayon Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The Kaunasskiy rayon communists have come to their conference rallied together, having overcome many difficulties and achieved great labor victories. Preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, party organizations have activated organizational and political work still further. An increasing number of working people and collectives in the rayon are reporting the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

Over 600 delegates assembled on 9 December in the Kaunas House of Political Enlightenment. P. Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, attended the conference.

V. Sneshka, first secretary of the Kaunasskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom, delivered a report on the work of the party raykom.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The party conferences which are taking place, Comrade P. Grishkyavichus noted, attest to the close cohesion, activeness and efficiency of the communists and their ability to give an objective, principled assessment of the state of affairs. They are analyzing the course of the fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions. Your conference is also taking place in such an atmosphere.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee assesses highly the activity of the Kaunasskiy Rayon Party Organization. A high degree of organization and persistence in striving for their projected goal and cohesion and unity in implementing the tasks set by the party are inherent in it.

It is pleasing to note today that the contribution of Kaunasskiy Rayon working people to the republic's overall successes is a weighty one. The fact that the rayon has been the leader in agricultural production for many years and that for many very important indicators the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled attests to the close cohesion of the rayon party organization and to the arable farmers' industry and their ability, even under difficult weather conditions, to make better use of the land and obtain more livestock products. Even in this hard 5-year plan average annual production of grain, meat and milk has increased considerably.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Lithuania, like the entire Soviet people, are now discussing with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990." This document of very important political and socioeconomic significance traces the inspiring prospects of communist building in our country and outlines tasks on an enormous scale for each union republic for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Difficult tasks have been set for Soviet Lithuania's agricultural workers. In order to fulfill them we must all prepare for most strenuous and persistent work from the very first days of the new 5-year plan and mobilize all opportunities and reserves.

The 3 last years of the 5-year plan and particularly the concluding year have caused many concerns in agriculture and set many acute problems. In the republic this year we failed to obtain one-third of the planned quantity of grain and half the potato harvest. The sugar beet harvest was low, and part of it, because of the particularly difficult conditions this fall, could not be brought in. The productivity of cows decreased considerably. Your rayon's indicators this year have also been considerably worse than in previous years. However, it must be said that there has been no lack of organization in the struggle against these great difficulties. On the contrary--the cohesive efforts of rural and urban workers and their high degree of organization have been pitted against them. The imminent adverse consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions were thus successfully mitgated to a considerable degree.

Every step is now being taken to supply the population with the most essential foods on a normal basis. Everything is being done to ensure that stocks of meat and dairy products are not depleted. The CPSU Central Committee and the country's government have rendered the republic great assistance. Under the conditions of the potato shortage market stocks of pulses, flour and pasta have been increased considerably. The population will be supplied with these products on a normal basis.

The hard conditions of recent years have also revealed other shortcomings, errors even, in the organization of production and have shown the uneven standard of leadership in individual farms and rayons. In this sense we cannot keep quiet about the situation prevailing with regard to the population's provision with potatoes. Everyone now admits that the prevailing situation cannot be justified merely by this year's conditions. Comrade V. Sneshka rightly noted that after the excessive concentration of potato cultivation on individual farms, insurmountable difficulties arose for selecting the soils most suited to this crop. Of course, the yield suffers as a result. Our rayon has great responsibility for supplying the inhabitants of Kaunas with potatoes. Therefore it is particularly urgent for your suburban region to organize thoughtfully on every farm the cultivation of potatoes with a certain reserve for at least its own needs. We also expect our scientists to analyze this question once more and to give an objective reply on the use of potatoes for livestock fodder.

It must be admitted that the question of specialization in vegetable growing has been understood correctly here. It must be agreed that the training farms of academies and agricultural technical colleges should not be too narrowly specialized. Where, if not at these farms, will students and pupils be able to familiarize themselves with the cultivation of all crops and the raising of all types of livestock?

We must resolve more purposefully questions of the intensification of meat production. Under the conditions of the concentration and specialization of production and interfarm cooperation it is necessary at the same time to use existing opportunities for fattening cattle and pigs on every farm and not to allow the abolition of small-scale units.

Even more favorable opportunities for the intensification of agricultural production and the consolidation of the arms' economy are opened up by the new procedure for production planning and economic incentives introduced since the start of the year. It is very important that agricultural cadres at every level should understand well the gist of the new incentives.

I want to say a few words about the work of the party raykom and party life in general. One positive facet of the work of the party raykom and its Bureau is the greater demands being made on leading cadres and primary party organizations and the instilling of a sense of responsibility for the state of affairs in collectives. This is a most important factor in strengthening party and state discipline and ensuring the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of decisions taken by superior party organs and the raykom. This work should be continued and principled party exactingness toward cadres should be combined with benevolence.

Your party organization has matured and strengthened since the 25th party congress. Every year it gets 70-90 new members and more than 65 percent of them are workers and kolkhoz members. This line should be unswervingly followed in the future. At the same time, you must heed criticism--indeed, for several consecutive years certain primary party organizations have failed to swell their ranks. More attention should be paid to admitting to the party kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers of the basic professions, above all livestock unit workers. When admitting people to the party we must be stricter about their political, work and moral qualities.

Questions relating to selection, placement and education of cadres are being solved pretty well. Great credit is due to the raykom for ensuring in the main stable and strong economic leader cadres. Their ranks are gradually being swelled by young, energetic politically competent people with high work skills. At the same time, the raykom is urged to pay more attention to strengthening kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organization secretary cadres. Effectively their composition has not improved qualitatively during the current election campaign. This applies also to Soviet cadres and kolkhoz and sovkhoz middle management.

In conclusion Comrade P. Grishkyavichus urged rayon communists to ensure a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th Lithuanian CP Congress and to make a successful start to the new 5-year plan and wished them big creative successes and happiness in their personal life.

An organizational plenum of the newly elected Kaunasskiy Raykom was held. V. Sneska was elected first secretary of Kaunasskiy Raykom, Z. Zhemaytis second secretary and A. Marfenok secretary.

MOSCOW WEEKLY ELUCIDATES ROLE OF PERSONAL PLOTS

LD291201 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 12 Dec 80 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Vladimir Zhitomirskiy answer to reader's letter under the general headline "Talking With Readers"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I have heard that the USSR is encouraging a form of activity which clearly does not fit in with communist dogmas--the keeping of so-called "subsidiary," but in essence private, plots. I would like to hear the arguments which explain this situation. [Signed] Jim Stone, Philadelphia, United States.

By all appearances, Mr Stone, you have a very vague idea of our communist world outlook. You prefer to call it "dogmas," which clearly reveals the influence of the stereotypes which are so popular with the "big" American press and the other U.S. media.

I will say at once: In our society concern for man is paramount. Concern for increasing the well-being of society as a whole and of each citizen individually, the desire to grant every person the opportunity to organize his free time according to his interests--that is the explanation for our state's encouragement of the development of personal plots [priusadebnyye uchastki] and personal subsidiary plots [lichnyye podsobnyye khozyaystva].

Of course, you may object: How do they differ from Western farmers' farms? In any case the end result takes the form of a certain quantity of agricultural products. No, Mr Stone, the outward resemblance between the phenomena cannot conceal the radical differences. The main difference is the absence of any hint of exploitation of another person's labor in Soviet people's individual labor activity. "In the USSR," our Constitution says, "the law permits individual labor activity in the sphere of cottage crafts, agriculture, consumer services to the population and also other forms of activity based exclusively on the personal labor of citizens and members of their families."

Matters are by no means allowed to take their own course. "The state," the fundamental law declares, "regulates individual labor activity by ensuring its utilization in society's interests." In other words, the very tenor of our life gives people who devote part of their time to working on subsidiary plots the aim of labor for the good of society, not for maximum personal enrichment. This too is a difference from the [Western] farmer's labor.

Another aspect of the problem. In our country land, as is known, is the state's exclusive property. In that case, where can individual citizens find personal plots? I will permit myself to refer to the USSR Constitution yet again. It enshrines citizens' rights to have the use of plots of land intended for subsidiary farming, orchard growing and truck farming. Such plots of land are granted in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law. In this connection property under the personal ownership or in the personal use of citizens must not be used to raise income other than through labor. So, Mr Stone, your idea of the existence of "private [chastnyye] plots" in our country is, to put it mildly, remote from the truth. Just as the concept of "personal ownership," which is perfectly acceptable to us, is remote from the concept of "private ownership," which our society rejects.

Kolkhoz members' subsidiary plots are a considerable prop for their budget. Having their own meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and fruit makes it possible for a family to reduce their expenses considerably. (I should point out that it is mainly pensioners or young members of the family who work the plots; the adults are engaged for most of the time in social production). Apart from that, a family which obtains a whole range of products from a personal subsidiary plot does not, of course, purchase them in a store, and that relieves the trade network of some of its concerns. Moreover kolkhoz members have the opportunity to sell surplus products on the market or to sell them to the kolkhoz at purchase prices, which promotes the fuller satisfaction of the working people's requirements.

True, some times this opinion is expressed: That work on a subsidiary plot has an adverse effect on the formation of the Soviet person's psychology, develops a moneygrubbing attitude and engenders speculation. Well, we are aware that there is some danger of such influences and we are combating them. Both by means of educational measures and, where necessary, by means of other methods of influencing the "knights of the fat purse" who turn up in some places.

In conclusion, Mr Stone, my advice to you. If you ever come to Moscow, go to one of the capital's railroad stations on a Friday evening or early Saturday morning. Among the passengers boarding the electric train you will see people with household bags and sometimes with garden tools. They are workers and employees, citizens whose leisure on their days off is spent in their gardens with a spade or rake in their hands.

As you can see, we have grounds for being convinced that personal (not private!) subsidiary plots and gardens fulfill both economic and social functions in our society.

RASHIDOV, GAPUROV ATTEND OKRUG CONFERENCES

LD241950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The party conferences of communists of the Turkestan and Baltic Military okrugs ended today. The delegates summed up the results of work done and discussed the tasks of army communists in further improving the party-political work of educating the soldiers, in the light of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress, as well as the directives contained in the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev.

The conferences were attended: in Tashkent, by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union. In Riga: Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party; Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Altunin, deputy USSR minister of defense and general of the army.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ACADEMY PARTY CONFERENCE

LD240959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Report by Col Ye. Naumov under the general headline: "Party Conferences"]

[Text] A party conference of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy has been held. Lt Gen V. Danilov, chief of the academy's Political Department, delivered a report "On the State of and Measures for the Improvement of Work to Improve the Quality of Political Worker Cadres' Training and Education." A report on the work of the academy Political Department's Party Commission was delivered by Party Commission Secretary Yu. Kalinin.

The conference discussed questions of further improving the standard of the training and educational process and scientific research and party political work in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the party Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990." Specific ways of improving party organizations' activity were examined.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the conference.

I. Kosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Ye. Smetannikova, secretary of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Raykom, also took part in the work of the conference.